Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 126 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

From about	Steamers.	Tons.
5th July	.. Khyber	8,946
12th ,	.. Osiris*	8,151
19th ,	.. China	7,982

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabins have been dismantled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon. "B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	Second Saloon. "A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Native Servants' Deck. Rs.
Single				
810	756	696	576	516	258
Return				
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
Single					
765	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

From about	Steamers.	Tons.
9th July	.. Nagoya	6854

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

From about	Steamers.	—
29th June	.. Lightning	.. Karachi & Persian Gulf.
30th ,	.. Lunga	.. Karachi direct
3rd July	.. Dwarka	.. Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure:
Pilipenas Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kirin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	2nd July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	June	1st July	Genoa and Marseilles
Warma Maru	S. Imai ..	20th June	5th July	Japan
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi ..	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Wakasa Maru	S. Arai ..	22nd June	3rd ,	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi ..	15 h July	25th ,	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	28rd July	2nd August	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur		
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	... Yen. 48,000,000
...Paid-up Capital	..... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,80,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decidin the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Manilla Ropes, Carpest, Water Tanks, Belts, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, scrap iron, Manilla rope, belt, nuts, staircases, carpets, empty casks, drums, life belts, old linen, cable chain, rubber scrap, Water Tanks, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES PHOENIX MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), at Tambakanta in Mr. Maganlal Purbhooda's shop by order of the Phoenix Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kantilal Hiralal:—

75 bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 11½ Mule Elephant Ticket Yellow Tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD. OLD WOOD. Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th July 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwood cuttings, old wood, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the concerned the following goods.

14 bales yarn No. 3/6s. of Sholapur Mills.
10 bales yarns No. 3/6s. of Viramgam Mills.
5 bales yarns No. 3/6s. of David Mills.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach Villa" Kantwadi, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teakwood blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dinning table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinet, singe and double mirror door almyrahs, blackwood open carved furniture handsome flower vases, and table, ornaments, rich pictures, and oleographs, musical box, marble top dressing and washand tables, fancy teapoys, brass and iron ingle and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, ice box, baba perambulator, a large lot of garden tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Lieut. Commander D. J. ansfield, R. I. M., and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF 491 BALES OF YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd July 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta Pydownie near the temple by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Tricumlal Mulchand:—

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½s. Photo tickets of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

241 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½s. Photo ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

50 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½s. Parrot ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½ Parrot ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—The bales are open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the above Mill and the purchasers will be considered as purchased the bales after seeing them.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the pledgees Messrs. Raichand Keseji and on account and risk of the Pledgor Mayachand Sherji the following Jewellery:—

One pair of silver sankhas, 4 gold bangles, two pairs of pearl bangles, one pearl tarnahar, one pearl collar, one rose set with diamonds and rubies one rose of diamonds one diamond ring, one pair of diamond earrings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., attorneys for Messrs. Manoobhai L. Shah and Dayalal L. Shah heirs of the late Mr. Lelwala and Jevchand the owners of the Jewellery etc., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Saturday, the 19th July, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Jewellery:—

One gold chain, gold armlet, gold ring, gold mohanmalla, 3 diamond rings, one diamond and emerald necklace, one diamond bracelet, one pair pearl bracelet, two pearl chains, one diamond and ruby ring, two diamond and emerald rings and other miscellaneous ornaments such as Badar and silver pots etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1228.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Haridas Amarshi and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavdas Ranchhordas of Ghadial Gully, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece-goods Association:—

22 packages English-made white shirtings No. 4306 and No. 8634 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES FINE FANCY ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Shah Bhogilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Pitambar Ramji (Ramji Thakarshiwala):—

6 packages fine fancy English-made white Dhotees No. 905 Ralli goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, inches 44 and yards 6, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of 11 bales English Grey Shirtings, 11 bales Japanese Shirtings, 5 bales Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills and 14 bales Checks of the Crescent Mills.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the mortgagee Seth Somchand Lalchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor concerned —

1 bale English Grey Shirtings No. 6026.
1 bale English Grey Shirtings No. 7027.
4 Bales English Grey Shirtings No. 4940.
2 bales English Grey Shirtings No. 4950
3 bales English Grey Shirtings No. 4960.
6 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 666.
3 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 6000.
1 bale Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.
1 bale Japanese Shirtings No. 3600.
4 bales Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills No. 3125.
1 bale Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills No. 3225.
14 bales Checks of the Crescent Mills No. 134.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June 1919

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BUNDLES OF COPPER SHEETS OF DIFFERENT MARKS SIZES AND NUMBERS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Chunilal & Co. of Tambakanta, Pydhownie, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

V. B. 899.—6 bundles of 28 lbs.
V. B. 899.—4 bundles of 35 lbs.
V. B. 899.—4 bundles of 42 lbs.
V. B. 899.—8 bundles of 49.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 56 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 49 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 70 lbs.
B. C. L. H.—1 bundle of 35 lbs.
B. P. E. G. C. B.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
K. A. P.—4 bundles of 56 lbs.
K. A. P.—13 bundles of 63 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Bundles marked B. C. L. H. are lying at Victoria Docks "F" warehouse and others are lying at Prince's Docks Wari Bunder Warehouse. Sizes can be seen at the said Docks.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES SHUTTLES.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street opposite the New Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Snapki & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. F. Hirjee & Co

Ex. S. S. "Toyo Maru."
5 cases 106 Dozen Shuttles size 14½"
Ex. S. S. "Kosoku Maru"
4 cases 96 dozen shuttles sizes 14½ft.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 30th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room, the following:—

On account of the Shippers—

A consignment of 6 cases Japanese porcelainware consisting of porcelain enamelled colour vases, jars, plates, candle stick holders in different colours and sizes, jardiniers, bowls, figures, 15 to 21 pieces porcelain tea sets, ivory figures and similar other articles—

On account of the concerned—

100 cases each 4 dozen 1lb. tins Australian Sterilised Milk by the Bachhuas Marck Concentrated Milk Co.

5 rolls leather belting.

57½ dozen rolled gold safety Bar Pins.

Miscellaneous:—English Piano by Kirkman, writing table, blackwood cupboard, bath tub, Military tents, National Cash Register Machines, framed pictures, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1919.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkoline" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
J. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Agency Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Agency Professions in India. P... Book-sellers commission ... NGDHAR, Please apply ... Malow Street

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed, Box number . . . , Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

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SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS in town and mofussil for a first class LIFE ASSURANCE Co. of Bombay. Very liberal commission to influential men Also commission and salary to experienced canvassers who must devote full time. Apply Box No. 719 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2866

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MATRIC STUDENTS, buy Deo's General English Text-Book, price 14 annas, quite indispensable. Apply, AUTHOR, Dahivadi (Satara). 2815

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A wise person always buys the best. A wise artist always uses the best instruments. We stock the best. For economy and quality we are unrivalled. Student and professional artists are cordially invited to visit our Show-rooms. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B1

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New), 18½in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 net. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2694

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TO BE LET.—One small AIRY BUNGALOW with a compound at French Road, 34, Chowpatty, from 1st July. Apply to S. G. BANKER. 2835

TO LET for the Poona Season, High-plinth, large, airy and open Bengalow, numbers of servants quarters, stables coach-houses etc., and large compound, Formerly in occupation of Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg, Season rent unfurnished Rs. 2,000, furnished Rs. 2,500. Apply J. D. COOPER, House Agent No. 8, Napier Road, Poona. 2911

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Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Society's Drapery Department ANNUAL ODDMENT SALE will commence on MONDAY, the 30th June and continue throughout the week. 2857

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's system) will be held at Sydenham College from July 1st onwards.

HOURS:

5-30 to 6.15 p.m.
6-15 to 7 p.m.
every day except Saturday,
and at other times still to be arranged.

FEE:

For classes held twice a week, Rs. 2-8-0 a month.
For classes held three times a week, Rs. 3-8-0 a month.
These fees are payable in advance per term of three months.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION.

Matriculation or School Final.
Admissions will be made daily, from July 1st onwards, between 5 and 5-30.
Applications to be addressed to:—
2897 THE PRINCIPAL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING EXCELLENT SITES FOR BUILDING RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR BUNGALOWS:

FOR SALE.—Very desirable PLOTS in a healthy and fashionable locality, and situated on a hill, commanding good scenery and Sea view. For price and other particulars, apply between 4 and 6 p.m. to Mr. A. L. COLACO, L.C.E., A.M.I., C.E.I., next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 2862

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that our Office has been removed to 187, Hornby Road from 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from 1st July. Telegraphic address being "TEJBOSE" and Telephone No. 3643.

(Sd.) LAXMIDAS G. TEJPAL
2917

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Messrs. J. S. Rawal and Co., dealing in Mill Gin Stores consisting of Mr. Jagjiwan Shamji Rawal and Mr. Amritlal Sanghir has been dissolved by mutual consent from 24th June, 1919, and the said Mr. Jagjiwan Shamji Rawal will henceforth continue the business as sole proprieor of the firm.

J. S. RAWAL.
2909

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of model P. 5 ton Leyland Motors. Prices tendered must include freight and all charges for delivery at Bombay. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered to the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, not later than 1 p.m., (S. T.), 14th day of August 1919. Further particulars may be had on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch. Municipal Workshops, Foras Road. Bombay.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Dated 24th June, 1919.
Municipal Office, Bombay. 2876

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have purchased the goodwill of the firm of the NATIONAL TRADING CO., dealing in Mill Stores in Bombay, on and from the 1st July, 1919, from Mr. Chandulal Keshawlal Shah free from all Liabilities and Assets of the said firm upto the 30th June, 1919, and it is further notified that all future dealings in the name of the NATIONAL TRADING CO., will be carried on by the undersigned as SOLE PROPRIETORS.

B. P. CHANDRA & CO.
Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 2919

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF PARCELS FROM STATIONS IN BOMBAY.

ON and from the 1st July, 1919, the offices at the undermentioned stations will be open for the booking of ordinary parcels from 7 o'clock to 18 o'clock (Standard Time) only, with the exception of packages containing ice and perishables, which wil be received upto 19.30 (Standard Time).

Victoria Terminus	Chinchpokli
Masjid	Currey Road
Mazagaon	Parel
Byculla	Dadar.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 26th June, 1919. 2872

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

A WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS leaves Delhi for the Ballard Pier Bombay every Friday, by which limited 1st and 2nd class accommodation is available for homeward bound passengers wishing to proceed direct on board the Mail Steamer. Application for accommodation should be addressed to the Station Superintendent, Delhi, in good time. A Restaurant Car will be attached to the train.

Timings are as follows:—

Delhi	Dep.	8-50
Muttra Junction	,,	11-12
Bavana	,,	12-33
Kotah Junction	,,	16-43
Rutlam	,,	21-14
Baroda	,,	1-42
Bombay (Ballard Pier)	Arr.	9,50

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 2715

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, will be opened on June 20th, 1919.

Subjects:—(1) Mercantile Law. Lecturer: Mr. J. S. Khergamvala, Bar-at-Law, Advocate

(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr F. R. Merchant, F.S.A.A.

Fees:—Rs. 50 per term.
Hours:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these Certificates will be recognized by Government as being on the same footing as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

The course lasts two years, and must if the diploma is to be obtained be followed by three years of practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for the diploma must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination. Any one however may attend the lectures.

Applications should be addressed to:—
THE PRINCIPAL,
Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics,
Bombay.
2912

LEGAL NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

From the Bombay Court of Small Causes Suit No. 743/27183 of 1916.

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., having their Head Office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, by their duly constituted attorney S. N. Pochkhanawala .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

(1) RAMCHANDRA BALARAM and (2) GORDHAN BALARAM, both residing at Ramchandra Mansions at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 5th day of February, 1917, it was ordered *inter alia* that the Defendants to pay to the Plaintiff Bank the sum of Rs 1,053-1-0 for debt and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the decree till payment and the sum of Rs. 110-10-0 for costs.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 18th day of November, 1918, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, situate at and on the West side of Gilder Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which is a piece of land of a tank reclaimed, containing by admeasurement 10,201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North-East partly by the property of the Municipality bearing New Survey No. 10-3508 and partly by the property of Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey No. D 3509 and 1-2509 and partly by the land of Government bearing New Survey No. C-3509, on or towards the South-West partly by the property of the said Rustomji N Byramji Jijeebhoy bearing New Survey No 1-3509 and 1 B-3503 and partly by the property of Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji bearing New Survey No. 1-3508 and on or towards the South-West by the Gilder Street and which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 17119, New Survey No. 3-3508, 3A-3508, 1B-3503 and is more particularly delineated on the plan bearing Collector's signature which plan is annexed to the Lease of 15th April, 1915, and is coloured red and green. The red portion in it admeasures 9,693 square yards and the remaining green portion forms a small piece of land which is 15 feet in breadth and situate on the boundary line of Gilder Street and admeasures 508 square yards and

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with the tenements or building standing thereon, situate at the First Nagpada Estate, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 727 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards its North, partly by the Board's land which is used as a service passage and partly by the plot No. 42 of the said estate which plot of land is leased to the said Ramchandra Balaram Naik as trustee of the temple of Vithoba, on or towards the South by the Second Peerkhan Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistri and which said piece of land is described as plot No. 43 of the said estate and bearing Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3681 and 3682, Street Nos. 11 and 12 and which said premises are now occupied by the said Ramchandra Balaram.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said first Defendant Ramchandra Balaram in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.

The property 1stly described will be sold on the premises at Gilder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the property 2ndly described will be sold on the premises, situate at first Nagpada estate on the 14th day of August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The property firstly described is subject to the following four Mortgages:—

First Mortgage, dated 27th March, 1918, in favour of Pirosha M. Murzban for Rupees 65,000.

Second Mortgage, dated the same day in favour of Daghu S. Telly for Rupees 15,000.

Third Mortgage, dated the same day in favour of Hirji Gopalji for Rupees 1,18,000.

Fourth Mortgage, dated 20th June, 1918, in favour of B. D. Darwala for Rs. 20,000.

All the abovementioned principal amounts are due to the said Mortgagees, together with interest.

The property secondly described is subject to the following two Mortgages viz. the Mortgage in favour of Hirji Gopalji abovementioned and the Mortgage in favour of B. D. Darwala abovementioned.

The property firstly described is held under a Lease from Government, dated 15th April, 1915, for a term of 99 years from 4th October 1911, paying during the first 7½ years the yearly rent of a pepper-corn and paying during the residue of the said term for the portion coloured red on the plan annexed to the said Lease admeasuring 9693 square yards the sum of Rs. 1,114-0-8 per year and for the portion coloured green on the said plan the yearly rent of a pepper-corn the said Lease being renewable as therein provided.

The property secondly described is held under a Lease from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust dated 24th November, 1914, for a period of 999 years from 9th July, 1910, paying from 8th September, 1914, up to the date of completion certificate a yearly rent of Rs. 516 and during the remainder of the said period a yearly rent of Rs. 460.

Intimation is given that the Court does not Warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said first defendant Ramchandra Balaram to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said first defendant Ramchandra Balaram have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2904

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned CHANDULAL KESHAWLAL SHAH have sold my right, title, and interest in the goodwill of my firm of THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., trading as Merchants and Agents and chiefly dealing in Mill Stores, etc., in Bombay to Messrs. B. P. Chandra & Co., on and from the 1st July, 1919, free from all Liabilities and Assets upto the 30th June, 1919.

It is further notified that the undersigned will not be responsible for the future dealings with or of the said firm of Messrs. B. P. Chandra & Co.

CHANDULAL KESHAWLAL SHAH.
Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 2918

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH RATILAL TRIBHUVANDAS, late of Bombay, Dasa Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchoddas and Co. ...Deceased.

(1) TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTUMDAS MALVI, (2) RAMDAS TRIBHUVANDAS and (3) CHANDULAL RANGILDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, Kumbhar Tukda and 3rd Bhoiwada respectively, near Bhuleshwar outside the Fort, the executors named in the said Will of the said deceased ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Probate.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,
The 20th day of June, 1919.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 2920

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 30th June 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Hyder Building", opposite Ordnance Quarters, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; diningroom chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggon; dumb-waiter; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs; teapoys; table ornaments; sweet-toned piano; iron bedstead; cabinet gramophone; iron safe; rich carpets; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; chest of drawers; perambulator; aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. E. Symes, Esq. of Messrs S. Rose and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
Come and enjoy the great fun.
"A SUBMARINE PIRATE"
"GUSSLE'S RIVAL JONAH"
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

AMERICA'S JOAN OF ARC.
PEARL WHITE
IN THE
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL
PEARL OF THE ARMY
NOW SHOWING AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
EPISODES 4, 5, & 6
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-3

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN
SYDNEY JAMES
And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING
PIE No. 2.
To-day Monday, To-morrow Tuesday & Wednesday, June 30th, July 1st & 2nd
SPECIAL NOTE
EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.
Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

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PREPARES candidates for L. C. C. and Auditors' Exams.: under efficient coach by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., and M. J. PATEL, B. Com. classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Rd.

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A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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OFFICE
APOLLO FURNISHING COMPANY,
14 CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT-BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Produced by ASTRA and PATHE presents

"MRS. SLACKER"

"Can a wife be more of a man than her husband?"

"Can a man save a girl from drowning and yet be anything but a hero?

featuring

GLADYS HULETTE & CREIGHTON HALE.

"GIRLS"

"If your husband was a SLACKER would you don Khaki and fight in his place?"

"If you had a husband with a yellow streak, what would you do to make him see his duty towards his country?"

"Would the women of this country if they felt their country needed them do as their sisters in Russia did, don uniforms and take the place of the men?"

"ONE GIRL DID!"

WINSOME BABY MARIE OSBORNE.

In her newest, happiest Pathe Production

WINNING GRANDMA

"Winning Grandma" affords this delightful girl star a real opportunity to display the simple, loving art of which she is an accomplished mistress. How she wins the love and confidence of a cranky old Lady who sees no joy or happiness in love is a theme that could not be better for a Baby Marie picture. There is a strong plot in "Winning Grandma" and lots of laughs. Little Smiling Sammy, the col. lad, obtains possession of a grand square piano and what he does to it—well see the picture and enjoy the best laugh you have had in a dog's age.

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A huge ensemble of Beautiful water Spirits, Bewitching Maidens, and Filmy

SIRENS OF THE SEA

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

Prize shows at 3-30 & 5-15 to-day.

Guard against Monsoon by using our

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS

of standard Government test and quality at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive of eyelets, lashings &c.

Any sizes available for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Bureau, June 24th

Rentes 3 pc	62?
Bar Silver Spot	54 5/8
" 2 months hence	54 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence offers—Steady	
Discount, Bank of England since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5 16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1 2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 4
" " 6 "	4 4
Interest day to day loans	2 5 8
" 7 day market loans	3 1 8
Consols 2½ %	53
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	61
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	85?
Government Securities 5 %	102
Rx. On London at Paris France	29 60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 7½
Hongkong Bank	£ 106½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 24th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£ 98
4½ % 1925—1945	£ —.
5 % New	£9. 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 24th.

WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	60

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold June-July Buyers	875
Rapeseed. Yellow Gusarat, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July Sellers	930
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	860
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	980
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Value	885
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton June-July Value	570
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	810

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£89
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£86
Copper Braziers	£119½
Yellow Metals	11
Hard Spelter	36½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos: 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept: Buyers	40

Tone:—Very firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5?
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Value	1/10½

Tone:—Irregular.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 28.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 575½ for Fully Good Broach July-August, and on reports of the Lancashire strike having ended, and a Japanese house buying freely, the price advanced gradually to Rs. 587. On the withdrawal of the latter from the market the rate decline to Rs. 583. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 584 and Rs. 582½, and the price later on fell to Rs. 579½. After touching Rs. 581½ the bazaar closed at Rs. 579. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 578, advanced to Rs. 582, and closed as under.

The ready market was steady with a moderate demand.

The market will be closed on Monday for Public Holiday (Ramzan Id).

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach		July-Augt	583/6
" " Bengal		July	433
Fine M.G.	Comras	July	502
Good "	Southerns	June	544

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th June 1919.

Cotton	4,782 Bales.
Wheat	660 Cwts.
Linseed	4,824 "
Rape etc	1,039 "
Gingellyseed	601 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	747 "
Castorseed	Nil "
Rice	46,747 "
Myrabollams	331 "
Cottonseed	18,904 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	2,648 "
Jewar	8 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	280 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerces.

Bombay, June 28th, 6.p.m:

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	74 0 0	--
" " Cawnpore 10-30	74 0 0	--
" Karachi Bengal	74 0 0	--
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17 0 0	--
" " Cawnpore	17 8 0	--
" Yellow Cawnpore	17 12 0	--
Linseed Brown Bold	21 8 0	22 8 0
" " Thin	21 0 0	22 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	116 0 0	--
" Gajar 75-25	112 0 0	--
" Gajar 50-50	109 0 0	--
" Black	95 0 0	--
Poppyseed White	21 0 0	22 0 0
Groundnuts	115 0 0	--
Mowraseed	9 0 0	--
Barley	45 0 0	--
Castorseed	83 0 0	--

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 28th.

	Rate Rs as. p
Davids No. 10	1 1 8
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currambhai No.12½	1 1 6
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 28th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong "	208
Shanghai	311
Japan	126
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30/11/6.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
L. D on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd. a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd a, 260 8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 122.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120 8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 203.
D. D. Shanghai, Rs. 311.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 236.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quite steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,390. Swan 762/8. Simplex 486. Shahpurji 133/12. Madhowji 2,432 8. Kohinoor 1,575 Kastoorchand 1,100. Currimbhoy 435. Finlay 695, Crescent 258/12. Fazulbhoy 852/8. David 732/8. Colaba 1,800. Century 520. Bv. Dveing 1,615. Bundi 57/4. Cen. Mining 40. Katni Ord. 342/8. Katni Defd. 1,825. Alcock 850. Tata Old Defd. 1,270. Tata New Defd. 580 pr. Tata Ord. 255. Shivrajpur 42. Bv. Burma 1,010. Bk. Burma Petro: 25/4 Bv. Tramway 792/8. By. Steam 415' Tata Hydro: 1,540, Tata Bank 58, Tata Oil 352/8 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,375. Swan 765. Simplex 487/8. Madhowji 2,445. Shanoorji 133/12. Khoinoor 1,567/8. David 700. Kastoorchand 1,100. Fazulbhoy 852/8. Currimbhoy 440. Crescent 257/8. Katni Ord. 337/8. Katni Defd. 1,825. Alcock 847/8. Cen. Ind. Mining 40. Tata Ord 255 Tata Old Defd. 1,267/8 Tata New Defd. 650. Tata Hydro 1,515. Tata Oils 360. Tata Bank 58/8

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular, dated London, 29th May, 1919, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £84,472,355, an increase of £547,530, as compared with last week's return.

It was stated about the middle of April that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and received from Canada a shipment of £5,829,000 of gold, this amount representing the balance of the sum (in June, 1917, totalling dol. 52,500,000) which had been earmarked at the Ottawa Agency by the Bank of England for the twelve Federal Reserve Banks.

SILVER.

The inclination of prices has upon the whole been upward. An exception occurred on the 24th inst., when a temporary relapse of 3/8d. took place. The quotations for cash and 2 months' delivery have been well in evidence. At the lower level of about 51 pence sellers became less inclined to operate, preferring to wait for more favourable rates.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted a little chases are reported to have been made in higher ot 5/2d. per tael. Some small purAmerica on China account. About the beginning of May a shipment was actually made to Shanghai of about 127,000 ounces.

We append U. S. estimates of the World's proudction in 1917 ond 1918 (expressed in ounces); the former by the Director of the U. S. Mint and the latter by the Federal Reserve Board:—

United States:—1917, 71,740,000; 1918, 67,900,000.
Canada:—1917, 22.151,000; 1918, 20,800,000.
Mexico:—1917, 31,214,000; 1918, 51,000,000.
Peru:—1917, 11.000,000; 1918, 12.000,000.
Bolivia 1917, 2.435,000; 1918, 3,000,000ff
Spain 1917, 4,500,000; 1918, 5.000,000.
Japan:—1917, 6,845,000; 1918, 8,000,000.
Australia:—1917, 4.071.000; 1918, 4,000.000.
All other:—1917, 10 037,000; 1918, 8,200,000.
Total 1919, 163.993.000; 1918, 179,900,000.

The returns of the Indian Currency (the latest details appeal below) serve as a barometer of its position. Though hardly yet 'Set Fair' the index shows a higher proportion (36 6%) of percious metals to the note issue than any since December 15th last.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—15,416, May 7; 15,507, May 15; 15,558, May 22.

Silver coin and bullion in India—3749, May 7; 3893, May 15; 3943, May 22.

Silver coin and bullion out of India—53, May 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India—1606, May 7; 1606, May 15; 1607, May 22.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—150, May 7; 150, May 15; 150, May 22.

Securities (Indian Government)—1608, Moy 7; 1608, May 22; 1608, May 22.

Securities (British Govrrnment)—8250, May 7; 8250, May 15; 8250 May 22.

The mintage during the week ending May 22nd amounted to 132 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 17th inst. consisted of about 30,400,000 ounces in sylee and 16,300,000 dollars. No fresh news has come to hand.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std:—
May 23—51.3/8d. cash, 51.3/4d. 2 mos.
May 24—51.3/8d. cash, 51.3/8d. 2 mos.
May 26—51.5/8d. cash, 51.5/8d. 2 mos.
May 27—52.1/4d. cash, 52.1/4d. m mos.
May 28—52.1/d. cash, 52.1/2d. 2 mos.
May 28—52.1/2d cash, 52.1/2d. 2 mos.
Averate 52.0d. cash, 52.0d. 2 mos.
Bank rate, 5 per cent.
Gar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 1-1/4d. above those fixed a week ago.

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	760
Godavery Valley	100		6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	890
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd	100		7½	550
Karachi Press Co.	500		40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100		20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	185
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New Egypt Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

The N Y K Steamer Shinryu Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on 25th instant.

The N Y K Steamer Toyo Maru No. 2. Eastward bound, arrived at Kobe, on 25th June 1919.

S S Clan Macdonald arrived Suez on 14th June.

LONDON, June 22.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	90
Bank of Bombay	500		12½%	2,125
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,920
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	120
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1 400
Central Bk. of India Rs.	25 50	..	8%	47
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	25
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	--	..	58
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	£			£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	20	April-Oct.	15%	7½
Mercantile Bank	10		7%	8½
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	..	33%	£113
National Bank of India £1	2½ £25	--	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	105
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	520
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½ %	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½ %	95
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½ %	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	103
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½ %	550
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	..	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

			Half Year div.	
				Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,625
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	100
Akola	100	..	5	100
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	630
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,015
Bombay United	250	..	25	235
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	25½	320
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,662/8
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	8½%	430
Chinai	1,000	April-Oct.	50	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	1,800
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	375
Cres ent	100	do.	28	250/12
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	425
David	250	do.	20	732/8
Dawn	250	do.	60	270
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	240
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	820
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	70	852½
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	695
Gold Mohor	500	..	125	1,000
Globe	100	..	Nil	80
Hindustan	1,000		140	800
Hyderabad	1'000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	295
Indian Manufg.	1,000		100	750
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	335
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar. Sept	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April-Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,100
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	150	1,125
Khatao	1 000	June.Dec.	700	3,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,575
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,000
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,422 8
Mathuradas Mills	100	..	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	150	1,000
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,000
Mayer Sassoon	100	do. ..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000		400	2,450
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	80	350
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	385
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,450
Pabaney	250	..	Nil	295
Pearl	250	..	25	6/12
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	145
Planet Mill	100	..	8	145
Premier	63	..	100	92½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	130
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	250
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	133/12
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	8,025
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	420
Standard Mills	250	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,320
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	762/8
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2.390
Tata O	500	..	8½	1,270
Tata P	500	..	6	580 prm.
Union Mill	250	..	..	300
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	75	400
P	500	..	7	5% 550
Western India	4 000		150	625
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	425

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
AndhraVelley O 600	1 000	..	4%	240
AndhraVelley P 600	1,000	..	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	256
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamangua	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	50
B .Burma T. Corportn	125	..	25	1,000
B. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25	125	..	..	300 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	25½
By.ElectricSupply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	..	6%	166
B'by Ice Mfg.	£10	..	10½	285
Bombay Flour Mill	40	..	2	16
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,850
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	610
Central M. Co., Ltd.	250	Oct.	6%	230
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	10	..	2	57½
The Eastern O	10	April	4	40
Chemical Co. D2ab	500	"	42%	425
Indian Cement Co.	15	..	5%	22
D	1½	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement P	250	..	20	700
O	100	..	8	237½
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	40	..	6½	1,5 0
	100	..	7%	105
P200	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kemp & Co.	50	Oct.	30%	82
Kurramsee Landing	200	July	20	170
Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	..	30	375
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	6%	84
Marslane Price Co.	100	..	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	240
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co	40	July	Nil.	40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	42	365
Shivrajpur Syndetc.	10	..	4	42
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
Sidhu Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	..	85
Swadeshi Stores O	100	Sept.	20%	150
	75	Sept.	8	2 0½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	..	20	1,277½
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	142
Tata Iron Or (NTS80	75	..	..	145
Dif (..1190	400	..	..	300
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,525
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,405
Tata Iron " Pref. (second)	10	..	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps	1 000	April-Oct	5½ %	6% prm.
Thacker & Co	50	June	50%	325
Telephone Co	50	..	8	310
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	..	..	362½ p.m

B—Buy. D—Cum Div. E—Ex Div. N—Nominal price

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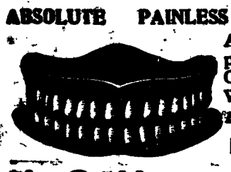

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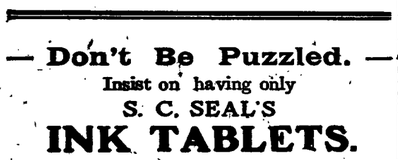

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RICE CONTROL.

GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

MORE CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS TO BE OPENED.

On Wednesday the 25th instant his Excellency received a deputation from the Rice Merchants' Association, Bombay, consisting of Messrs. Mathuradas Kanji Matani (Vice-President), Khimjibhai Shamji, Devjibhai Tokersey, Shivjibhai Ghella. Nanjibhai Velji and Ranchhordas S. Dixit, who were accompanied by Mr. Bhaishanker of Messrs. Bhanshanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Solicitors, Bombay. After hearing the memorial and after a certain amount of general discussion, his Excellency read his reply, which was as follows:

Gentlemen,

I have welcomed the opportunity which your deputation affords me not only to reply to several points raised in your memorial but also to speak to you in regard to the general food situation in this Presidency.

It will be unnecessary perhaps for me to recall to your minds the general world position as regards food or the satisfactory condition which India has on the whole enjoyed during the war compared with the belligerent countries all over the world. In England, in France, in Serbia, in Belgium the restrictions during the war upon food stuffs has been infinitely more severe than in India, where owing to the sure shield of British naval defence the ryot as well as the trader have not only been able to carry on their avocations undisturbed but have in many cases made large profits. And if we glance for a moment at the condition of enemy countries to-day you will realise still more what cause these is for thankfulness in India at the outcome of the war, for in great agricultural countries like Germany, Austria and Russia the conditions of sheer starvation are so appalling that in these countries there is no question of greater or less profits for merchant firms dealing in foodstuffs—the only question is to get any food at all.

THE FAMINE.

But in India also the close of the war has witnessed a severe famine, and my Government has been confronted with a task of unparalleled difficulty in dealing with the combination of adverse factors comprising shortage of food, high prices, acute lack of shipping, depletion of rolling stock and last but not least depletion of Government personnel due to numerous breakdowns in health on the part of officials who throughout the long period of the war have not only gone cheerfully without leave but carried on double burden of duty in order to relieve younger men to serve in the firing line.

Let us glance at the actual position. In normal years this Presidency, excluding Sind and Baroda but including Native States, imports some 500,000 tons of grain to make up its deficit food supply. Our yearly consumption is 4,650,000 tons. The food grain stocks in last November plus the rabi harvest outturn were estimated at 2,826,000 tons; so up till November next we have to import 1,224,000 tons reckoning from last November. In the great famine year, November 1899 to November 1900, the net imports of the Presidency proper were 1,842,567 tons of which 835,000 were of Burma rice. We have at a minimum figure still to import up to November roughly some 600,000 tons of food grains.

In order therefore, to appreciate fully the unprecedented situation Government had to meet, you must also remember that the Indian and the world stocks of foodgrains have been far shorter than in 1899, as the much higher range of prices shows. Shipping has been very scarce, the supply of railway wagons most inadequate. The other provinces and Native States from which we draw our annual supplies to a great extent restricted or stopped export from their territories, to the grave embarrassment of this Presidency. Lastly, the political agitations and disturbances which have occurred recently necessitating the movement of troops and, adding to the shortage of transport have delayed and severely hampered the task of distribution of food in this Presidency.

THE CRISIS AND GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

I shall now detail the measures which this Government took to meet the crisis. When at the close of last year the usual importers hesitated to import sufficient rice under control, my Government imported a large quantity of Burma rice. On our urgent representations, the Government of India, who have not only shown the greatest solicitude for the hard conditions prevailing in this Presidency but have done their utmost to render assistance, agreed to relax the restrictions on interprovincial movement of all grains, except wheat, gram and rice. The Government of India gave us a generous allotment of 105,800 tons of Australian wheat and are to give us more. The Imperial Government in spite of a serious shortage of shipping provided the necessary ships and gave reduced rates of freight. In spite of a shortage of shipping such as has never been known in our history before over 550,000 tons of rice have been imported by sea from Burma and over 400,000 tons of other foodgrains will have been imported from the rest of India by the end of June, a huge total of nearly 1 million tons. This too was in spite of the fact that our allotments of wheat and gram on other provinces have never been very large, and merchants owing to various difficulties succeeded in importing considerably less than the monthly allotments of these grains. In short, by the end of this month we shall, gentlemen, have secured the import since November of over a million tons of foodgrains to this Presidency. I claim that in considering the extraordinary difficulties this is no mean achievement. Full acknowledgment too is due to the Government of India for stopping export of foodgrains from India and Burma instituting control over the price of rice in Burma and so making available for us in Bombay an immense supply of rice at a price very far below the world's price of rice. I doubt if the public realise how much we have to be thankful for and how much worse things might have been.

As regards measures to control prices in Bombay city, the distribution has been given into the hands of one firm Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. This has given retail shops and cheap grain shops on the whole a fair supply. About 70 or 80 cheap grain shops are working, including 18 shops of the Bombay merchants cheap grain agency. A special sub-committee supervises cheap grain shop matters. But the chief factor in reducing retail prices has been and must in the future still be the provision of large supplies of rice.

In the mofussil about ten lakhs have been advanced for cheap grain shops. Collectors have been asked to start as many of these shops as possible. The Collectors control the distribution of Burma rice and fix prices. They can punish profiteering traders by stopping their rice supply. This control also extends to Australian wheat.

As the result of the measures taken, no part of the Presidency has up to date reported cases of actual starvation or even of acute distress. Compared with former famines the number of people on famine works or receiving gratuitous relief is abnormally low. Prices though high show no marked tendency to rise much. This indicates that supply is largely meeting demand. Temporary shortage of rice in various districts has occurred owing to railway difficulties and the necessity of diverting large supplies to the Konkan before the monsoons. But inland districts are now receiving large supplies of rice and the railway situation has improved.

So far so good. But an anxious time remains till the harvest is secured. We have to import something between 500,000 and 800,000 tons from July to November, and of this over 300,000 tons will be Burma rice. You will admit that Government are bound to utilise the most efficient agency available for bringing good quality rice and distributing quickly, systematically and at the lowest possible cost to consumers all over the Presidency.

CRITICISMS.

Criticisms have been made as regards distribution of supplies. I frankly admit that some mistakes have inevitably occurred. Control of prices and of distribution was new to India. The Director, Civil Supplies, had to form an office staff out of what temporary hands and borrowed staff he could get. Precedents did not exist. There was no time to evolve an elaborate system. The situation changed from week to week almost. The highly artificial restrictions imposed by the Government of India on trade, and the immense number of movements of grain and other goods which the Director had to sanction has made perfect check impossible in all cases and causes for complaint have naturally occurred. But the scope for irregularities has gradually but greatly been narrowed down. This Government has always favoured doing away with control and restrictions as much as possible. But control has been considered necessary in the general interest and we have done our best to reduce the troubles it causes. In view of our import figures and as far as the actual import of foodstuffs is concerned I think that there is much more cause for congratulation than the reverse.

I shall now deal with the main points in your petition. The Director gave a thorough trial in April and May to the system of small importers which you wish restored. Signs that some of these importers did not by any means realise their peculiar responsibilities to the consumer were not wanting. There was some ground for believing that control was evaded and stocks held up in the docks. Protracted disputes arose when the rice was taken over from the importers by the Agents to whom it was consigned for distribution in the districts and these had to be referred to the Director. Hence delay and inefficiency in getting rice distributed resulted. There were also other abuses reported when rice was scarce and demand great. The result was that the expense of each bag was very considerably increased. It became clear that to secure quick distribution and control of prices a radical change of system was needed. Hence in order to secure to the consumers both low prices and quick supply the bulk of the import has been entrusted to seven large firms including Messrs. Tata and Amarchand Madhavji. This system eliminates the delay in clearing the docks and in securing wagons, and the consequent delay in getting rice to districts which formed the fatal defects of the former regime of small importers. The new system has already shown a great superiority over the old.

ALLOTMENT OF IMPORT BUSINESS.

The Director in selecting firms to whom to entrust the import business selected those who from their reputation, capital, staff and organisation could best be trusted to carry out the work efficiently and properly. Of the amount of import allotted to the seven firms, 28 per cent. has been given to two Indian firms. Indian millers have been included as suppliers in Rangoon in proportion to their share in the Royal Commission work. Also an Indian firm has been given ten per cent. of the total import namely, the supply destined for Bombay City. The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, and Indian Agency mainly, were given another 10 per cent. while the Bombay Merchants' Cheap Grain Agency imports for June 2.5 per cent. of the whole. The bulk of the rice milling in Rangoon is done by the European Rice Millers and it greatly facilitates smooth working to do much of the import and distribution through the Bombay Agents of the millers.

I admit that this restricted selection causes you loss and I much regret this. But I hope that in view of the large profits made in the past your real average profits will not be seriously diminished. I welcome the solicitude which is cleary shown in your memorial for the interests of the consumer first of all, and that being so I am confident that you will readily accept some temporary loss of business in the interests of those same consumers. I maintain however, that in an unusual time such as this the interests of the consumers must take precedence of all other interests however, important, until we can abandon control entirely.

You make some criticism of the arrangements for purchase of rice in Burma. Here I must point out to you that it is actually these very control arrangements in Burma which are securing rice for Bombay considerably lower than the price ruling in countries outside India.

The F. O. B. charges in Burma, the increase of which you criticise, are fixed by the Rice Commissioner, Burma, and approved by the Food Commissioner. This Government primarily has no share in regulating them. But we have secured a reduction in the proposed increase by 3 annas a bag and we do not pay the extra freight charge of two annas a bag for rice from Bassein. These concessions, it is believed, have been made in the case of import to Bombay Presidency only. It is calculated that they will save the Bombay consumers several lakhs.

OTHER REDUCTIONS.

Other reductions made in charges are as follows. Importers' profits have been reduced from 8 to 4 annas and allowance for dryage 4 annas has been done away with.

The flat rate of Re. 1 per bag for Bombay expenses for bags cleared from docks and godowns was fixed because godown hire and cart rates had increased, railway wagons were scarce and it was thought that in the monsoon most of the rice would have to be taken to godowns and damage from rain might result. These difficulties however have not resulted to the extent expected. I agree that a reduction is desirable in this charge and I shall see that every effort is made in this direction.

Finally while I sympathise with your members in their exclusion I must ask you to remember that Government's first and most urgent care must be for the consumers. The ordinary small importers do not possess organisations like that of the seven selected firms. The experience of April and May has amply demonstrated this. Exceptional measures in India as in England are required to meet this unparalleled famine and food shortage. You state that the present policy is contrary to the original intention of the Government of India and this Government. But the Food Commissioner, acting with the sanction of the Government of India, has approved the policy of working through large firms both in Burma and Rangoon, as facilitating control in Burma and distribution here. I must add that the system of putting the import of Burma rice into the hands of a few firms only is not peculiar to this Presidency. I am informed that the Food Commissioner to the Government of India has instructed the Directors of Civil Supplies in several other local Governments to select a few large firms in the same manner to do the whole importation of Burma rice. This being so and recognising that the Director of Civil Supplies must see the most suitable agencies, I am afraid I cannot see my way for the moment to making any change in this matter. What I feel certain would give greater relief to the people at large would be the still further increase of cheap grain shops. The difficulty is always to ensure that those who apply for cheap grain shops do not use their advantages for profiteering at the expense of the people. A large number are working loyally and well in the interests of the people—a few have had to be closed for malpractices. I earnestly trust that a still larger effort will be made by all concerned to assist in increasing the number of these cheap grain shops all over Bombay and the Presidency and in this manner to afford the great mass of the people the maximum relief possible in these days of stress.

SHIPBUILDING IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 28.

The wooden vessel Armenia launched to-day by A. C. Martin and Co. is entirely built of Europe quality teak and classed A1 at Lloyd's sheet.

She has a gross tonnage of 1,400 with a weight carrying capacity of 1,300 tons. The keel length is 200 feet, beam 38 feet. A crew of 33 men, six cadets and officers will be carried. She will be sent home on her maiden voyage and there equipped with powerful motors, for which provision has been made in hull construction.

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Good time-keeping quality is the main thing in a watch with the man who has to "clock in" to his work. It isn't the pretty case or the fancy dial that makes him lay his money on the counter. He wants a watch that will keep good time. Not for a day or a week, but one that will keep on keeping time day in and day out for years—one that isn't put out of business by a little rough handling that some watches get but can't stand.

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DISORDERED STOMACH — NEURASTHENIA
MALARIA — DYSENTERY

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MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
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MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

THERE is a greater demand than ever for the 'Allenburys' Foods, both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of Exports, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be altogether surmounted until hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime we would claim the indulgence of consumers of the 'Allenbury' Foods for any inconvenience experienced by them.

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BOMBAY AND POONA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Ramzan Id. Banks closed.

TUESDAY, July 1.

Bombay Natural History Society: Meeting of Members and Friends at the Society's Rooms.

FRIDAY, July 4.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Guessing Competition (Prizes) and Dance, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Andre Lebun via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, July 7.

Meeting of the Legislative Council. Poona. 12-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind. 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 29.

The Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Annual Meeting at Morarji Hall, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	10	05	10	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	23	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	12	23	20
Madras Mail	9	45	22	10
Poona Mail	11	20	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	20	8	3

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Andre Lebun via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th July, 1919.

SWADESIHE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sabha a lecture on "Swadeshi" will be delivered by Mr. Khapardo, to-day at 6-30 p.m., in the Sabha at the Krishna Building, opposite Bhatia Bag, Hornby Road.

Mr. G. Deshpande will preside.

SUBURB CROSS-LOCAL SERVICE.

In reply to a representation made by the Hony. Joint Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association for running cross local service between B. B. & C. I. Rly., and G. I. P. Rly., with a view to greater facilities for moving from Bombay to suburbs and back, the Railway companies have informed him that the matter was under consideration and cross local service would be arranged as soon as circumstances would permit.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE BY GOANS.

On the news of the signing of the Peace Treaty being received in Bombay, the Goans, assembled in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrow's Lane, held Thanksgiving Service on Sunday evening. A solemn Tedeum was sung with the Blessed Sacrament exposed Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, Vicar of the Church, addressed the faithful and made very touching references to the great services of the Allies, concluding by giving expression to the joy the Peace had brought to his community along with the whole world.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The meeting of the General Committee which was called on Tuesday, the 13th May, 1919 and was adjourned for want of quorum, will be held on Thursday, the 3rd July, 1919 at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Solicitors, at 14, Hammam Street, when the following business will be transacted:—

(1) To express the Leagues deep sense of loss by the deportation of its President—Mr. B. G. Horniman, and to place on record the League's sense of grateful appreciation of his untiring zeal and devotion to the Humanitarian cause. (2) To appoint members of the Executive Committee. (3) To consider what measures may be adopted to promote the several aims and objects of the League and to secure pecuniary support from the public. (4) To consider on whose names the account of the Reserve Fund of the League be opened in the Bank. (5) Such other business as the meeting may allow.

OPERATION OF PRESS ACT.

KANARA PRESS SERVEDWITH N OTICE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June, 29.

It is understood a notice has been served on the Keeper of the Kanara Press to show cause why he should not be asked to deposit a security under the Press Act. The notice is with reference to four articles published in the May issue of the "Everymans Review" published by the Kanara press.

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Princess St. st, BOMBAY.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSI GYMKHANA Vs. H. C. ASSOCIATION.

The Parsi Gymkhana played a cricket match with the Hindu Cricket Association on Sunday, on the Gymkhana ground, the result being a draw owing to the inclement weather that prevented the visitors from continuing. The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

B. Sanjana, c. and b. Shroff,	...	19
K. K. Irani, c. and b. Kothare ...	...	1
A. H. Wadia, b. Shroff	...	8
S. M. Chothia, b. Kothare	...	54
H. Khan, c. and b. Pardesi	...	11
A. J. Doctor, stumped out Pardeshi,	...	9
S. A. Mehta, c. and b. Pardeshi,	...	0
P. B. Lam, stumped out Pardeshi,	...	0
N. R. Green, stumped out Kothare,	...	0
F. H. Mehta, not out ...	...	6
P. Daruwalla, c. and b. Pardeshi,	...	0
Extra ...	...	1
Total ...	...	109

HINDU C. ASSOCIATION.

Pawsaker, b. Daruwalla, ...	...
Shete, b. Daruwalla, ...	...
Pardeshi, run out ...	...
Kelushkar, b. Daruwalla ...	...
Total ...	...

Rains set in at this stage and it was decided to stop the game.

Chowderi, Bangre, Kothare, Mansuker, Shroff, Churri and Sudamni did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W
Shrooff ...	20	9	31	
Kothare ...	20	4	39	
Pardeshi ...	94	2	33	
Sudami ...	2	0	5	

HINDU C. ASSOCIATION.

	O.	M.	R.	W
Daruwalla ...	5	3	6	
Sanjana ...	5	1	7	

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. FRIEND'S UNION C. C.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Sunday, resulting in a draw as 9 of the visitors could not bat as it began to rain.

The scores:—

HOME TEAM.

K. S. Bhagwat, c. D. Shete, b. Kagal	...	
P. G. Sukhadia, l.-b.-w. Kagal ...	...	6
D. L. Pupala, c. Prabhakar, b. D. Shete	...	27
C. H. Rana, c. Shroff, b. D. Shete	...	13
N. D. Engineer, b. D. Shete, ...	...	2
P. Shivram, not out ...	...	19
L. P. Jai, c. P. Shete, b. D. Shete	...	0
R. M. Gandhi, stumped out Bhotodekar	...	27
G. R. Goraksha, c. D. Shete, b. Kagal	...	0
M. H. Rana, run out ...	...	0
S. P. Mahajan, b. D. Shete	...	9
Extras ...	...	...
Total ...	...	117

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

M. B. Dadarkar, b. Rana ...	0
M. G. Shroff, not out ...	2
M. A. Talpade, not out ...	...

B. Kagal, D. A. Shete, N. G. Prabhakar, A. Shete, S. H. Bhotodekar, N. H. Kharwa, F. P. W. Wilkar and Javeri could not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HOME TEAM.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhotodekar ...	20	1	6	
Kagal ...	12	2	53	
D. Shete ...	12	1	48	
Dadarkar ...	1	0	1	

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana ...	2	1	3	
Gandhi ...	1	1	0	

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. G. I. P. RY C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway Cricket Club, resulting in a win for the Gymkhana by 11 runs. The scores are as follow:—

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, C. C.

Hyde, c. Morgan, b. Sisson ...	...
Vagal, b. Sisson ...	... 12
Lile, c. Johnson, b. Morgan ...	... 1
Langan, c. Padgett, b. Sisson ...	... 21
Bastani, c. Wild, b. Methews ...	... 5
P. Pereira, run out ...	... 15
Thorley, b. Morgan ...	... 35
Perera, c. Morgan ...	...
Amre, c. Lees, b. Sisson ...	...
Mehta, not out ...	...
Kantok, c. Lees, b. Morgan, ...	...
Extra ...	...
Total ...	... 92

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lees, (Capt.) run out ...	... 31
Wiles, c. P. Pereira, b. Thorley	... 40
Sisson, not out ...	... 12
Methews, not out ...	... 14
Extras ...	...

Morgan, Wild, Hunt, Padgett, Abel Hurley and Johnson did not bat.

Total 103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

G. I. P. Railway C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sisson	47	4	12	2
Morgan	21	4	10.5	1
Methews	16	1	4	0
Padgett	7	1	3	0

Bombay Gymkhana.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bastani	14	0	5	1
P. Pereira	25	0	5	0
Amre	8	0	2	0
Lele	8	0	1	0
Langan	26	0	5	0
Thorley	16	1	4	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. THE LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

This match was played yesterday at the Islam Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G M Shaikh	25
Shumshul Haque	7
K H Contractor	7
Syed Ibrahim	0
S Gulab	28
A G Kazi	0
Ali Athhar Fyzee	3
F A Eotia	2
Ismail Shakom	1
Mirza Md Beg	10
Ali Mohomed Kazrani (not out)	0
Extras	13
Total	93

The Lusitanian Sporting Club could not go to bat, because of rain.

WORK OF U. P. WAR BOARDE FULOGISD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June, 29.

On the dissolution of the United Provinces War Board, Sir Harcourt Butler acknowledges the services rendered by the Board, and writes "the Province is under a deep obligation to the members for their labours." The Board were fortunate in their President Sir John Campbell. He and the board succeeded in creating an interest and enthusiasm throughout the Province, and, thanks to their efforts, the war record of the Province will bear comparison with that of any other part of the Empire.

CRICKET IN POONA.

STEVENSON'S XI BEAT SIGNAL DEPOT

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 28.

On the Poona Gymkhana ground to-day Mr. Stevenson's XI. beat the Signal Service Depot by 6 wickets.

The Signal Service team had the first knock but against the formidable attack of Joshi of the Quadrangular Cricket fame could not make any prolonged stand. The first wicket fell when the score was 33 and the next 4 more runs later. The next wicket added another 33 runs bringing the total to 70. Of this total Fraser contributed 20 with only 2 fours. Whitehead who seemed to be playing with some confidence skied one off Joshi and he was smartly held by Gaikwad when his score was 24. Of the remaining players none did stay a long time at the wickets, Joshi sending them back in quick succession, in the last but one over taking three wickets and in the next another. The score at the fall of the 6 wickets was 99 to which three runs more were added by the last wicket, the innings yielding only 102.

Joshi took 8 wickets for 50 and Rashker 2 for 16.

For Mr. Stevenson's team every player contributed his quota except Navalli Fagniani and wright though the first named was about 35 minutes at the wickets. There were many changes in the bowling. The innings closed for 172 for 9 wickets, the last player being absent, as he thought there would be no chance of playing as a few minutes before it was drizzling.

Roberts took 4 wickets for 30, Copeland 2 for 20. and Fraser 3 for 64.

Mr. Stevenson's XI included three of the quadrangular players as their names indicate.

The following are the score:—

SIGNAL SERVICE DEPOT.

Capt. Fraser, l-b-w Joshi	20
Cpl. Morley, c Stevenson, b Joshi	15
Cpl. Whitehead, c Gaikwad, b Joshi..	24
Sgt. Black, c Wright, b Rasker	14
Sgt. Cakebread, b Rasker	7
Cpl. Roberts, c Fazniani, b Joshi	3
Capt. Stebbing, b Joshi	9
Maj. Copeland, b Joshi	0
Pte. Lansbert, l.b-w Joshi	0
L/Cpl. Faregher, st. Fagniani, b Joshi.	0
Pte. Midgeley, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	105

STEVENSON'S XI.

Mr. Rasker, b Roberts	21
Mr. Navale, b Roberts	6
Mr. Lea, b Copeland	33
Mr. Gaikwad, b Copeland	27
Lt. Stevenson, c Roberts, b Fraser ...	24
Mr. Pathak, b Roberts	18
Capt. Fagniani, c Black, b Fraser	4
Capt. Wright, b Roberts	1
Mr. S. M. Joshi, c Copeland, b Fraser.	22
Mr. Amrik Singh not out	4
Mr. Scott, absent	0
Extras	12
Total	172

INDIANS AS ACTING SERGEANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is observed that there is a great demand for gentlemen with European parentage for employment as Acting Sergeants in the Supply and Transport Corps and other Branches of His Majesty's Indian Army to meet the present emergencies. But it has been found rather difficult to cope with the situation as gentlemen with bona-fide European parentage in India are either members of Technical Branches or are holding good positions in various Civil Departments and Acting Sergeantship is not a covetable position for them Moreover the salary offered (viz. Rs. 160/ P. M.) is hardly sufficient for a married gentlemen; who fully satisfies other conditions to live upon in European style in theso days when the cost of living has tremendously increased; consequently without a really strong sense of patriotism and duty few (with bona-fide European parentage) care to give up the easy Civil life and take up the Acting Sergeantship where they are afraid of starving. At the outset of the great War, the difficulty in obatining Medical Officers was overcome by granting Tempy: King's Commissions to Indian gentlemen as member of Indian Medical Services. Fortunately the trust imposed in Indians has so far been faithfully discharged and some of the Indians have been founnd to be duly capable of permanent Commissions. The Indian Army has little or no attraction for the educated class of Indians and almost 90 per cent. of the Indian officers are therefore not properly educated. In fact this has been proved a great drawback during the great War especially when young British officers not conversant with Hindustani were put over the Indian officers. It is said that there has been gross neglect to and misinterpretation of orders as the officer and the subordinate did not understand each other without the help of an Interpreter and the consequences of this drawback are best known to the Military experts. The Signal and University Cos. did really useful work in Mespot, and the University men's capabilities and keenness as workers in a battlefield is amply proved. Many University men can be found who can do useful and responsible work only if they are trusted and put on it. It is believed that the grievance of the Indians will be greatly redressed if the Government can find its way to consider the question of their appointment as Acting Sergeants. If young Indians of sound education and good social status are appointed Acting Sergeants the favour will be greatly appreciated by the Indians and the Government's difficulties in obtaining this class of officials will be minimized to some extent,—Yours, etc.

"M.A."

A Civilian Military Employee.

THROWING REFUSE IN STREETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those who take interest in the Municipal affairs of the city might have noticed from the discussion that took place the other day in the Corporation on the question of throwing refuse in streets thereby causing nuisance to people, how most of the representatives of the people treat them in an indifferent and unsympathetic manner as soon as they have secured their seats on the Corporation and the Standing Committee. This is not an isolated instance. Many more can be pointed out from the proceedings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee meetings. This is not an isolated instance. Many more can be pointed out from the proceeding of the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

Much has been said in the discussion as regards the nuisance caused by the people on account of their habits and manners, and the measures suggested to stop it. But what is about the nuisance caused to the people by not removing in time the heaps of *katchra* and decomposing refuse that is allowed to rot in and near dust bin carts to the detriment of the health of the people who reside close by them? The removal of such nuisance is surely in the hands of the Municipal authorities and no special amendment of the Act is required to put a stop to it. Then why is such a nuisance allowed to remain in spite of complaints without any effect? The fact is when a complaint is made either the nuisance is removed temporarily or there is the official excuse for the cause of it. This state of things is common in those parts of the city inhabitated by the middle and the poor classes.

Members of the Corporation should not judge the work of the Conservancy department by seeing only at the things in Fort and Napean Sea Road and other places where the wealthier and influential class of people reside. If they were to visit the different parts of the City specially those where the middle class and the poor classes reside, they would conclude that it is the Health Department which is responsible for the insanitary condition of the City for not taking proper steps for the removal of *katchra* and refuse in time and for the proper scavenging of streets and gulleys. If the Department were to devote and take as much half the attention and care as it does in the case of favoured localities, the sanitary condition of the city would be much improved and most of the diseases that have made their permanent abode in the city would be soon driven out.

The Health Department is not the only Department in the Municipality that is partial to the favoured localities. The very thing can be said of the Road Department the Water Department and many other departments. The roads in the favoured localities are regularly repaired metalled and tarred while the roads and streets in the localities where the aristocracy and the officials do not reside are in bad repairs and never looked after for years till they are brought to the notice of the Municipal authorities. The same partiality is shown in the case of water supply. While the Fort, Walkeshwar, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road and Warden Road, where the rich and the official classes reside can get constant supply of water for full 24 hours, even for gardening purposes, people residing in other localities than those mentioned above get only a few hours' supply during mornings and evenings and that too at inconvenient hours, specially in the morning long before the people are out of their beds. Thus it will be seen that people in these localities hardly get sufficient quantity of water daily for their domestic purposes, even less than half the quantity of forty gallons a day that is given per hand in a town in Scotland where water is said not to be used so largely for drinking and washing purposes as it is done here, as already pointed out by the "Times of India", in its article on "Bombay Water Supply", published on the 24th instant. People have complaining why they only are made to suffer inconvenience and hardship in their supply of water, when at the same time the favoured classes are allowed to draw their full supply without causing them the least inconvenience when it necessitated for the curtailment of water supply in other parts of the city. This state of thing of showing favouritism by the Municipal authorities to a certain class of people will continue to remain so long as the general people do not care to take interest in the Municipal affairs of the city, by exercising proper control on their representatives on the Corporation. The Municipal Reform Association is trying to educate the people in these matters and the success of it will depend more upon the co-operation of the people.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.
Hon. Secretary,
Municipal Reform Association, Bombay

"A CASE FOR INQUIRY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done a service by reminding the members of the Corporation in your paper of the 27th instant to take independent interest in the inquiry for which, you say, a letter has been addressed to the Municipality with reference to the house-collapse in the Sankli Street.

No such letter has been yet placed before or circulated to the members of the Corporation yet and I shall be glad if the writer of such letter sends a copy of it to the members of the Corporation, so that the delay in complying with the official formalities in the information reaching the members may be avoided and the matter may be looked into while the facts and materials for an inquiry are fresh.

I may add that a fairly large number of house-collapses in Bombay (in some of which lives have been lost) since the beginning of this year having attracted my attention, I wrote to the Municipal Commissioner on the 9th instant for information on the subject from Municipal records and have also asked for the Municipal records on the subject being made available to me with a view to look into the matter and see if it was necessary for the matter being considered by the Corporation and I am awaiting such information which the Commissioner has promised to give. At that time the accident, referred to by you, I believe, had not happened.—Yours, etc.,

MADHAVJI M. KAMDAR.
Chaupati, June 29.

PERMANENT PEACE CELEBBRATION FAMINE FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While so many of us are thinking just now of the peace celebrations it has possibly struck a few that the claims of humanity have so far received very little attention. It is no use blinking at the fact that the whole country is in the grip of a severe famine and that the lives of many millions of the poorer classes, if not in actual jeopardy are dismal, wretched and full of suffering. Tens of millions are living in a state of semi-starvation. Instead of spending large sums of money in bonfires and beacon-lights, in pageants and fireworks, would it not be more befitting to provide for the safety and well-being of these unfortunate human beings? Surely, men are far more advanced and far less parochial now than they were some sixty years ago, when they heaped ridicule on Abraham Lincoln—a man much in advance of his age—who regarded negroes and other coloured races as "men" and as having been created equal with white men, and when Senator Douglas, who typified the white man, of that period at all events, openly asserted that he did not consider the negro any kin to him or to any other white man. A great opportunity was lost when Lord Curzon thought of erecting an ephemeral marble memorial to Queen Victoria instead of inaugurating a lasting Victoria Famine Fund which would have been the means of periodically saving the life of many millions of starving men, women and children and would, at the same time, have served to bring home, as nothing else could, to the masses the friendly character of British rule. The poorer classes are perpetually on the brink of starvation; and scarcity (which is only another name for famine) has become chronic in the country. Could there be a nobler or more glorious way of celebrating the great World-Peace of 1919, than by establishing a permanent Peace Celebration Famine Fund? Is it too much to expect that my suggestion will be taken up sympathetically by my fellow-citizens in India?—Yours, etc.,

A. C. BANERJEE.

29, Phul Bagan Road,
Calcutta, 23rd June.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE AND THE POOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish you will kindly publish this in your paper. The Municipality of Bombay is considering the question of the constitution of the Corporation and there is a large variety of opinions in the matter. The Government of India has proposed that the number of Corporators should be 100 instead of 72. Out of these hundred 80 should be elected at general elections and the remaining 20 should be either wholly nominated or partly nominated and partly elected by associations. The qualification for a voter at the general election is put down at Rs. 20 minimum monthly rent. This despatch came to the Corporation a few months back and from that time several conservative Corporators who formerly opposed the principle of the Tenants' Franchise, have become wise enough to wave their objection to the principle as such, but now the main question is to lay down the minimum rent which a person should pay to become a voter. The Southborough Committee recommended Rs. 10 as the qualifying rent, but I hear that our aristocratic city fathers are not prepared to agree to that. At the time of the last general election several of these members were boasting of their liberal views and taking pride in being styled democratic. Some, however were cautious and foresighted and never gave out their definite views except in general terms, promising to improve the administration without committing themselves to any detailed programme of work.

This practice always pays when the people are fond of platitudes. I am told that one member is going to recommend Rs. 5 monthly rent as a qualification for a voter. How many of his colleagues support him is to be seen. The arguments against the broadening of the franchise are the ignorance of the poor and the danger of corruption. The advantages of political education are ignored. That the larger number of voters will make it difficult to reach and bribe many of them is not at all properly considered. It is a pity that the rich do not trust the poor. This attitude of the advanced classes will lead to nothing but bitterness among the backward classes.

The test of our real worth is coming and it is to be seen how many stand it. The lowering of the franchise increases the responsibility of elected members, which the rich do not want. Under the system of enlarged franchise the only way to secure the good opinion of voters will be to work for them, to write in the press and to deliver speeches giving out views on current Municipal questions. This is not desired by some men. There are some persons who are clamouring for a separate representation of graduates. I cannot understand why they ask for a special favour when the franchise is lowered.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI.

The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway notifies permanent increases of pay to meet high prices in the cost of living for menial and lower subordinate staff with effect from April last. The increase of pay proposed for the subordinate staff on salaries above Rs. 250 are being submitted to the Railway Board.

"THE CONTROL SCANDAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with sustained interest the letter of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, regarding the Control scandal. No doubt, it is an able defence of the Control system, and as such it represents the Control side of the picture very well.

There is another side—the popular side of the picture, which is pathetic and in many cases tragic: Let us see it in passing.

(1) In quality, weight and rate of rice, people are mercilessly cheated.

(2) Sweepings are sold at the price of best Europe quality.

(3) Mixing and inferior stuffs are doled out to the poor and that too at exhorbitant rates. What wonder then that mortality is high?

(4) If any one grumbles, he is refused further supply.

(5) Since 25th April we have been through 74 streets in Bombay, had rice purchased from 159 shops; and sir, at none of them was rice available at control rates.

(6) In fact, grain dealers are found charging 25 to 60 per cent. higher than control prices.

(7) In labour localities—DeLisle Road, Ferguson Road, Parel, Jacob's Circle and Mahaluxmi, the feeling was so bitter amongst the people against the greedy grain dealers, that it was difficult to pacify them. We assured them to do our best.

(8) Two Hindu gentlemen, Mr. Dharamdas Gopaljee and Cooverji Chapsey who accompanied me everywhere, volunteered to open two grain shops for sale of rice at control prices at Jacob's Circle and DeLisle Road. Mr. Keatings, the late Controller, passed an order on the 5th of May for a supply of rice to these parties, but up to date, they have not received a single bag!

(9) Let it be said to the credit of some Parsi Mill Agents and Police officers, that they have availed themselves of the spontaneous offer of these two Hindu gentlemen to supply rice to their workmen and staff at control prices. They are willing and ready to do much more to the poor, if the Controller will give them a chance.

(10) The reluctance of the grain dealers to give their names, their attempts to fine us over, their threats and defiance, the sweepings and mixing of rice and exhorbitant prices charged therefore, these and other facts are already revealed in the local press during the last few weeks.

(11) They have also been furnished to the Director of Civil Supplies along with the names and addresses of those grain merchants, who have been fleecing the poor people. None but those who have seen, can realise their real hardships.

(12) We know now whether these letters and lists are placed before the Advisory Committee, and whether any action has been taken on them. Mr. Keatings promised to cut off gradually the supply of rice to those whom I had reported. Has anything been done?

(13) Will Mr. Purshotamdas kindly enlighten us on the points raised in my letter and published in your issue of the 25th instant?

Mr. Purshotamdas complains that during the last two months not a single constructive scheme has been brought before the Advisory Committee. May I say that one was submitted by me to the Controller on the 1st of May, but nothing seems to have been done so far! I shall submit a revised and enlarged scheme very shortly. Meanwhile, I remain,—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
54, Apollo Street, June 28.

THE NEEDS FO JAINS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The lecture regarding the needs of Jains in Bombay by Muni Maharaj Vidya Vijayaji a week ago has not been a cry in the wilderness but has reached the ears of some of the more active wealthy Jains in this City, and it is a matter of satisfaction that an informal meeting has been convened of some wealthy Jains at Mr. M. G. Kapadia, Solicitor's residence on Monday next by active workers of the Jain community. The question of sanitation among the Jains in this city is a burning question of the day and steps should be taken which must bring down the terrible death rate among them. In order to cope with such matters of the community any sanitary Institution is necessary which may cultivate sound views on sanitary conditions by various means such as lectures and distribution of literature and to collect and focus the opinions of the members of the Jain community on the necessity of low-rented chawls, a sanatorium and a hospital and thus endeavour to secure an effective voice among the wealthy Jains of the city and also to deal with the question of a housing scheme with a view to ameliorate the condition of the poor and middle class Jains. It is hoped the meeting would be a successful one and would prove of some practical usefulness to the Jain community.—Yours, etc.,

A JAIN.

Bombay, June 28.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

A general meeting for forming a Reception Committee for the coming All-India Eleventh Ayurvedic Conference was held on the 20th June, 1919, under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna Sahib, Home Minister, Indore State. The meeting was largely attended by the Vaidyas, Hakeems, doctors, prominent citizens of Indore and the State officials. Pandit Khiyali Ramji Dubedi Vaidya explained the object of the meeting and speeches were delivered on the benefits to be derived from Ayurvedic treatment. Rao Bahadur Dr. Ravji, Presadji of the Edward Hospital, Camp, Indore, was unanimously elected President of the Reception Committee and Pandit Khiyali Ramji Vaidya was elected General Secretary. Three vice-presidents, including Rao Bahadur Madhao Rao Vinayak Kiba Sahib, Excise Minister, Indore State, two joint secretaries and 15 members were also elected for the managing committee. Any communication regarding the conference may be addressed to Pandit Khiyali Ramji Vaidya, General Secretary, All-India Ayurvedic Vaidyalaya, Indore, Central India.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 30th June, 1919.

PEACE—AND AFTER.

It has been my good fortune to come in contact as a teacher with young men of many different nations—young men in whom hope was alive, in whom the creative energy existed that would have realized in the world some part at least of the imagined beauty by which they lived. They have been swept into the war, some on one side, some on the other. Some are still fighting, some are maimed for life, some are dead: of those who survive it is to be feared that many will have lost the life of the spirit, that hope will have died, that energy will be spent, and that the years to come will be only a weary journey towards the grave. Of all this tragedy, not a few of those who teach seem to have no feeling: with ruthless logic, they prove that these young men have been sacrificed unavoidably for some coldly abstract end; undisturbed themselves, they lapse quickly into comfort after any momentary assault of feeling. In such men the life of the spirit is dead. If it were living, it would go out to meet the spirit in the young, with a love as poignant as the love of father or mother. It would be unaware of the bounds of self: their tragedy would be its own. Something would cry out. "No, this is not right; this is not good, this is not a holy cause, in which the brightness of youth is destroyed and dimmed. It is we, the old, who have sinned; we have sent these young men to the battlefield for our evil passions, our spiritual death, our failure to live generously out of the warmth of the heart and out of the living vision of the spirit. Let us come out of this death, for it is we who are dead, not the young men who have died through our fear of life. Their very ghosts have more life than we: they hold us up for ever to the shame and obloquy of all the ages to come. Out of their ghosts must come life, and it is we whom they must vivify."

Bertrand Russell.

Germany has at last affixed her signature to the Peace Treaty. She now stands bound by its obligations and it is for her faithfully to discharge them as a vanquished enemy. The short period in which her statesmen tried to mitigate the terms of surrender has not availed her. Their counter-proposals and entreaties caused an interlude of vexatious delay, but with the failure of Count Rantzau's diplomacy, all her hopes melted away. Rather than sign the treaty in Berlin, she chose formally to surrender at Versailles, and the Associated Powers are now free to settle with the countries that flung themselves into alliance with Germany. It now remains for them to conclude that last task of peace, but they have finished the first and most formidable task of imposing the victors' terms on the greatest offender against civilisation of modern times. In the plenitude of her militarist ambition, militarist Germany, as an entire nation, set her heart on the achievement of a world-hegemony in which the rest of the races of the world were to be in a state of vassalage. The redeeming significance of the utter defeat of Germany lies in the failure of the cult of physical prowess which she, in defiance of moral principles, adopted as the key to world-wide sovereignty. There is no precedent in history of another nation setting before itself a programme of deliberate aggression and justifying it by a philosophy of brutal arrogance and cupidity. The rally of the world in opposition to Germany was due to the realisation that by the preparations of more than half-a-century, she had made herself a menace to the safety and freedom of mankind. The Second Treaty of Versailles marks the deliverance of the world from the dangor of Prussianism, which is the law of force entirely divorced from the principles of morality.

In the duty of defeating Germany all the civilised nations of the earth gave of their goodwill, but the moral appeal of the call to arms was heightened by the resolution of the world to find, after the defeat of Germany, a scheme of world-coordination in which the possibility of future wars should be entirely eliminated. The Allied Powers have succeeded in defeating Prussianism in its stronghold and, what is not the least of their victories, liberated the German people from the rule of militarism, enabling them to start afresh as a republic of free people. And now that we have turned the corner, we have before us lying the vast problems of reconstruction and the maintenance of a lasting peace. The British Empire is vaster to-day than it was five years ago. The defence of the Empire is, with the fall of Germany and the symmetrical extension of her territory, on a stabler basis than ever before. But greater than this for the safety of the world, is the League of Nations, which, if worked in the right spirit, must prove to be the best guarantee of the peace and prosperity of nations. It will be a tragedy of the first magnitude if after the defeat of German ideals, any nation is found to go adrift with any ideals other than those consecrated by the League of Peace. The first task of reconstruction must be the practical disavowal of the evil principles which brought Prussia to disaster and made it a synonym for violence. As Mr. Asquith said:

> "The war was for us not a war of aggression but of emancipation, and its aim and end was a peace which, while ensuring adequate punishment for the wrongdoers and adequate reparation for their victims, should be a peace not of vindictiveness sowing the seeds of future enmity and conflict, but a peace of security, a peace of finality—what I have more than once described as a clean peace which would not only put an end to rival armaments, but would provide a workable means for safeguarding the world for all time to come from the desolations and the wastes of war."

The objects of national endeavour will have to be regulated by the principles for which we have fought, and it is for us to maintain the security for peace we have gained and to add to that security in the right spirit. The task of the League of Nations has only begun. The responsibility rests on leading nations gradually to destroy the causes of national enmities. A world safe for democracy and respect for the will of the governed constitute the only basis on which the foundations of peace can be built. If we are true to the ideals for which we fought and would not be guilty of the betrayal of our higher self, we have before us the duty of striving to make the principle of self-determination prevail and of making the world fatal for the existence of privilege—privilege whether of race, sex, class or caste. There is a considerable number of critics, European and American, who think that the peace does not wholly accord with the principles on which it was sought to be framed,—principles for the vindication of which the war was waged—and who maintain that without the establishing of further securities of national freedom, it may not last. The disposal of Danzig, Kiachau and Shantung, the false handling of Russia and the repudiation of the principle of race equality may be cited as instances which have to be remedied. Together with the practice of the exploitation of weaker peoples and the maintaining of the fiction of race inequality, nations have to abandon the system of capitalist exploitation against which the submerged peoples of the world are now asserting themselves. While disarming Germany, the Allies practically pledged themselves to the abolition of conscript armies. If the imposition of a stern treaty on Germany had been the only object of the Allies they could have simplified their labour immensely, but their aims were for a lasting restoration and in judging the treaty we have to see that it is a covenant in which the victors have responsibilities greater than what the material burdens of Germany represent. Possibly, we do not possess the security needed for the freedom of individual nations at present. That marks the defects of the work of the Peace Conference and imposes on nations the burden of redressing them in future. Humanity is astir with the new hope of a better world to be built on the ruins of the old. It is for the statesmen of the Allied Powers to see that this hope does not become a disillusionment.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S OPPORTUNITY.

After all these years of misdirection of energy, the authorities in Bombay—the Municipal Corporation as well as the City Improvement Trust and not least the Government—might take a leaf out of the book of the London County Council. Reuter tells us that the L. C. C.'s housing programme includes proposals to erect immediately 2,200 houses outside the City precincts, accommodating 11,000 people at an estimated cost of two millions. The original scheme had proposed to provide about 2,000 cottages with accommodation for 10,000 people. It would appear, therefore, that in spite of the misgiving of the Financial Committee, a more ambitious scheme has been adopted. It is stated that there are 200,000 persons in the Metropolis living in overcrowded tenements. The L. C. C.'s programme is that during the next five years from 25,000 to 26,000 more cottages will have to be erected, providing accommodation for approximately 130,000 people, making, with the current programme, a total of about 29,000 cottages to house 145,000 people. When will those who are charged with the task of promoting the welfare of Bombay's citizens bestir themselves and not merely devise a comprehensive and adequate programme of housing but carry it out with promptitude? There is no more crying problem in Bombay than that of housing. There is no greater stigma to Bombay than its slums, its house famine, and its profiteering in rents and, above all, the apathy of its public and the policy of fatal drift adopted by Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the large employers of labour. And Bombay is wealthy. But the irony of it is that just as rapidly as its wealth increases, do the misery and the need of the distracted poor and lower middle class become keener and the City become more dreadful. This need not be so, if the policy of drift is discarded, if the various public authorities, instead of being busy with the game of shifting responsibilities from one another, realise the gravity of the situation and the necessity of taking concerted measures. We are glad to find that Dr. Viegas is endeavouring to prevail upon the Corporation to wake up. We hope he will succeed. Meanwhile we draw the earnest attention of every thoughful citizen of Bombay to the article on the subject by Mr. N. M. Joshi, which we publish elsewhere. Mr. Joshi writes on the subject with a special authority; and for this reason that he moves and works among that large section of Bombay's neglected citizens—the great working classes—whose needs are seldom understood, much less voiced, by those in authority whether in the Municipality, the Improvement Trust or the Government. The greatest and the most urgent task to which Bombay must devote itself now and for years to come is to build houses—to build, to build and to build well and with foresight. To help in the accomplishment of this task, as Mr. Joshi shows, is the duty of all public bodies and employers of labour. Not least it is the duty of the head of the Province. It is gratifying to find that Sir George Lloyd also regards it as his opportunity of serving the City and through it the Presidency. But if Sir George Lloyd wishes to rise equal to the opportunity his place must now be in Bombay. For the housing problem in Bombay goes from bad to worse day by day and its adequate solution can brook not a moment's delay.

Notes of the Day.

Indians in the Army.

In a letter published elsewhere, a correspondent makes the interesting suggestion that young Indians of sound education and good social status, who have seen war service or who were members of the I. D. F. in the University and Signal Sections, should be given the posts of acting sergeants in the S. and T. Corps and other branches of the Indian Army. As he says, there is at present a great demand for men to fill these posts, but as the pay offered, namely, Rs. 160 per mensem, is not attractive enough, it has been found increasingly difficult to secure for the posts men of *bona fide* European parentage. Why not, asks the correspondent, throw open these acting sergeantships to educated Indians, who, living in simpler style, may be content with the pay of the posts? Up to now careers in the Indian Army have been rendered least attractive to educated Indians, both on account of the low pay attached to the Indian ranks and to the low status of these ranks themselves. Surely, if the authorities wish that Indians should find more and more scope in the Army for the exercise of their talents and patriotism, the service should be made more attractive to them and one more unjust racial bar removed.

A Wage Census.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, Acting Director of Agriculture, has just issued a highly interesting memorandum on the wage census of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, taken in August, 1916, in accordance with the scheme approved by Government in 1911. The main object of the scheme was "to ascertain the standard rates of wages in each district or homogenous tract and to provide material for the observation of permanent changes in these standard rates, neglecting short period fluctuations." The procedure adopted was to call for information regarding rates of wages of both skilled and unskilled labour, first in certain towns selected as centres of industry, and, secondly, in certain districts selected as typical of distinct homogenous rural tracts. Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Bhusaval, Poona, Sholapur, Hubli, Gadag, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur were the selected towns and Kaira, Broach, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad and Sukkur were the districts taken as typical. Unskilled labourers in Bombay were found earning Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 25 per month in cotton mills and other large concerns, labourers working by day being paid at the rate of six to nine annas per diem, or at 10 to 12 annas for selected men. Outside mills and firms an unskilled labourer earned 10 to 12 annas, and sometimes a rupee, per day. Among skilled labourers, variations in wages was, of course, marked. Blacksmiths earned from Rs. 24 to Rs. 54 per month, firemen from Rs. 17 to Rs. 27, fitters from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60, carpenters from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 and masons from Rs. 25 to Rs. 36. Outside Bombay, low rates prevailed everywhere, except in the town of Sind, which showed as high wages as those in Bombay. In the Presidency 10 to 12 hours with a recess of half an hour constitute a working day for factory workers and 8 to 10 hours for other labourers.

Wages in Villages.

Information from rural tracts appears to have been obtained by selecting twelve representative villages from each taluka of the district named and then ascertaining the earnings of agricultural labourers on the one hand and those of artizans and other skilled labourers as well as domestic servants, on the other. It was found that two to three annas a day in cash was not an unusual wage in several areas. In other cases a slightly higher rate—4 to 6 annas a day—was most common. The system of payment of grain in lieu of cash, according to the memorandum, appears common in South Deccan and Karnatak, but does not seem to be prevalent in Gujarat and North Deccan, while it is not very common in East Deccan and Konkan except in outlying and inaccessible tracts. On the other hand supplements in the shape of food, drink and tobacco were found to be common in Gujarat and Konkan and to a less extent in South Deccan, but the system is apparently unknown elsewhere. Farm labourers were found to earn Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per annum with free board and lodging and clothing worth Rs. 4 to Rs. 12. When cash alone was paid they got Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 or Rs. 120 per annum.

General Conclusions.

From a survey of the whole census Dr. Mann draws the conclusion that there has been a general rise in wages since the last quinquennium. "There is seen", he says, "a general scarcity of unskilled labourer owing to diminution by plague and various other causes and the labourer shows more independence owing to a ready demand for his services and is less amenable to control. The number of hours of work have also decreased and labourers are said to be very unpunctual in their attendance especially in the morning. The quality of work done by artizans and by farm labourers, from whom some skill is expected, is stated to be inferior to what it was before. Extensions of ginning factories, mills and other industries and the carrying out of large works such as the Bombay docks, railway extensions and works in the Public Works Department, largely account for this state of things. The increased cost of living, owing to the higher prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life, appears, however, mainly responsible for the general increase in wages."

(Continued from column 6.)

evitably had, the consequences of freakishness thrust upon him. But a pioneer must ever be a freak, as a freak is often a pioneer. And the Englishman Mr. Horniman was needed to help pioneer his own race into a better and nobler attitude towards the people of this country. He is one of a band which numbers the illustrious names of Hume, Wedderburn, Cotton, Bright, Bradlaugh, Ripon and Besant on its roll of honour. He may be misunderstood by one generation of his own people, but he will be gratefully acclaimed by another when the time comes, as come it must, for East and West to work in loving comradeship towards the great ideal of their common Commonwealth—the brotherhood of mankind.

B. G. Horniman.

(BY G. S. ARUNDALE.)

I have been asked by the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to write an appreciation of Mr. Horniman. I do so with the more pleasure because, although I have often not been in harmony with his political attitude, I am deeply sensible of the great loss India has temporarily sustained by his transference to another sphere of usefulness to India. Mr. Horniman's special offering in the service of his adopted Motherland was blunt outspokenness. He called a spade a spade. An Editor in India, he behaved as if he were an Editor in England. Unlike many of his race-fellows he did not leave behind him in the Suez Canal the spirit of Freedom. On the contrary, he brought it all to India and by its aid helped to evoke the ancient Indian spirit of Freedom—resting, sleeping, as it has been, in preparation for that mighty awakening which shall make the East the equal of the West.

I will quite frankly say that in my judgment he handled the soft-nosed bullet affair unwisely. I think he might have guarded his newspaper better than he did. I think the Delhi correspondent's statement ought to have been inserted with a big mark of interrogation, and the Government communiqué most prominently displayed. But having said this, I have said all I have to say by way of criticism. Mr. Horniman was nothing if not one-pointed. At his disposal was an almost inexhaustible imagination. A people's man—he saw the people's side in all the rioting and trouble that there was in the earlier part of the year. He was the voice of the people even more than the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." As the people felt, he wrote, he spoke, he lived. Born an Englishman, he became an Indian and remained an Englishman. An Indian heart was surrounded by that portable atmosphere of freedom which Mr. Horniman carried about with him everywhere. But he forgot, did he care to remember, that he was a freak of nature—a freak because in advance of the times. Freaks are not liked in India, especially the class of freak that combines an Indian outlook with a British push. Aspirations are all very well so long as they are regular and, above all, slow. But a Britisher without any sense of racial superiority and with still less sense of prestige—that is a freak and in the human kingdom, as in all other kingdoms of nature, freaks are at least ostracised, and are often driven out of the herd for fear lest they corrupt and destroy.

Mr. Montagu, in his statement justificatory of Mr. Horniman's deportation, has made the case for his return unanswerable. The actual ground for deportation has been proved to be non-existent. Therefore, inasmuch as Mr. Montagu is a gentleman, he will make amends. For, however much he may personally dislike Mr. Horniman's methods, he will realise that his stated grounds for the deportation mean that an act of injustice has been done. Sir George Lloyd, too, whom we admire for his undoubted courage in boldly facing the turmoil likely to be caused by so drastic a measure against a man beloved of the people, we shall, I trust, have equal occasion to admire for his courage in righting a wrong done, without thought of the consequences to "prestige," or, rather, realising that true prestige is enhanced, not diminished, by every sacrifice of pride on the altar of justice.

In the meantime, while the tangle is being straightened out, I am glad that Mr. Horniman should be in England and not merely because he is a member of the deputation of the Indian National Congress and a fine accession of strength to our "forlorn hope" in Great Britain. The fact is, I want Mr. Montagu to see Mr. Horniman, and I want Mr. Horniman to see Mr. Montagu. Both are sincere men, honest men, honourable men. Both have great personal charm of manner arising out of genuine kindness of heart. Over the space of 7,000 miles discord may travel, but there will be no room for discord in the few feet that will separate Mr. Horniman's arm-chair from Mr. Montagu's office-chair. Both men love India with all their hearts, and neither will allow the first doubt and coldness, born of the deportation, to stand long against the nobler forces struggling to manifest. Mr. Montagu may say: "You have behaved abominably." Mr. Horniman will reply: "Well, here I am to tell you all about it." And then, doubtless to the horror of thousands of bureaucrats, they will chat as friends; Mr. Montagu will impress Mr. Horniman, Mr. Horniman will impress Mr. Montagu, and, after a proper period of mourning has elapsed, Mr. Horniman will be free to come home. Still a freak, of course. Mr. Horniman, like myself, if I may say so, was a born freak, therefore achieved freakishness, and in-

(Continued in column 5.)

GERMANY DECIDES HER FATE.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 28, 4-0 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., June 28.

PARIS.—The Peace Treaty has been signed.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY.

EXPRESSION OF HOPE OF REVENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., June 28.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the acceptance of the peace treaty aroused patriotic demonstrations in Germany. Processions in Berlin, Munich and other cities traversed the principal streets singing the war and imperial songs and cheering the old generals.

The papers express a hope of revenge. The question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser has caused the greatest consternation.

The German officers' association has telegraphed requesting the Dutch Government not to deliver the ex-Kaiser up.

The "Kreuz-Zeitung" appeals to the officers of the 1914 army to express their readiness to be sentenced by the Allies, if the ex-Kaiser is sentenced and also to organise and perhaps enter Holland in order to protect him.

The "Lokalanzeiger" says that the Government intends to start gigantic propaganda throughout the world in order to demonstrate that the great majority of the Germans do not accept the responsibility for the war.

GERMANY'S ACCEPTANCE TO SIGN PEACE TERMS.

NEWS RECEIVED QUIETLY IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., June 28.

The news of the Germans' agreement to sign was quietly received in London. There were no demonstrations similar to those which marked the signing of the Armistice, though in some suburbs the crowds assembled and fireworks were discharged. The Fleet in the Firth of Forth sounded sirens for an hour upon which the crowds in Edinburgh rushed to the Princes Street and cheered frantically. Flags soon made their appearance everywhere and bonfires were lit in the streets.

EFFECT ON PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENERAL RISE IN PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
PARIS, June, 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June, 28.

The Havas Agency states:—The announcement that the Germans were prepared to sign the treaty has had immediate effect on the Stock Exchange of a genefal rise in prices and notably in French Rentes.

EXPECTED MILITARY COUP IN BERLIN.

TO ESTABLISH DICTATORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., June 28.

BERLIN, June 23.—Berlin is full of rumours of an impending military coup with the object of establishing military dictatorship.

DEMAND FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

SPEECHES IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., June 28.

BERLIN, June 23rd.—In the National Assembly to-day Bauer, referring to the demand for unconditional signature, said that a defeated nation was being violated body and soul to the horror of the world. "Let us," he said "sign, but it is our hope to our last breath that this attempt to wound our honour may one day recoil on the authors."

Bauer assumed that the Assembly still authorised the signature. There were protests from the Right and a vote was taken resulting in the confirmation of authorisation.

President Fehrenbach in a brief speech commended the unhappy Fatherland to merciful God. He afterwards announced that the Party leaders had agreed to the proclamation to the army stating that the nation expected the army and the navy whose honour was chiefly affected by the treaty to give an example of self-denial and self-sacrifice and to co-operate with labour in rebuilding the Fatherland.

BERLIN.—The "Tages Zeitung" reports that the army officers have telegraphed to Noske declaring they will forcibly resist the extradition of Ludendorff. An army order states that Noske continues to stand for the rejection of the Treaty and will endeavour specially to protect the honour of the army and its leaders which is threatened by the acceptance of the Treaty. It is understood that these measures were discussed at a special military conference to-day which Noske, Reinhardt and Luttwitz attended.

SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT.

MR. LONG'S STATEMENT.

ATTACKS ON ADMIRAL WEMYSS DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 6-50 p.m., June 28.

The House of Commons resumed to-day after the Whitsun recess. Replying to Mr. Lambert, Mr. Walter Long, said that the Admiralty was awaiting the Commander-in-Chief's report regarding the Scapa Flow occurrence. Admiral von Reuter admitted that he had personally ordered the sinking of the warships, believing that the armistice ceased at noon on the 21st.

Admiral Von Reuter would have encountered no difficulty in circulating the orders since he was allowed to visit the ships for the purpose of maintaining discipline there. When so doing he was conducted to and fro in a British boat. (Laughter.)

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The following was the present position: Ten battleships had been sunk and one was afloat, five battlecruisers had been sunk, eight light cruisers had been sunk and three beached, and thirty destroyers had been sunk, two were afloat and eighteen had been beached. It was impossible to say whether the sunken ships could be salved or to what extent they would interfere with anchorage and the channels until the salvage expert's report was received. Mr. Walter Long said that the Allies in Paris were now considering the question of reparation for the sinking of the ships. The statement that the crews had been changed periodically was incorrect, but the invalids had been exchanged. The total guard and the maintenance party had been reduced from 4,700 to about 1,800. It was impossible for the Admiralty to take precautions to prevent scuttling, because the ships had been interned, not surrendered, therefore the Admiralty had no power to place guards on them. He denied that the naval advisers to the Admiralty had recommended internment and emphasised that the decision of the Allied heads in favour of internment controlled the situation and made the prevention of scuttling utterly impossible. He strongly deprecated certain attacks which had been made on Admiral Wemyss. At the time that subject was discussed the British naval experts had recommended as strongly as possible surrender and not internment. (Cheers.) Their advice was not adopted for very good reasons. In Paris the naval experts were in no way responsible for the course then adopted.

Replying to further questions Mr. Walter Long said the Government was unable to obtain the confirmation of the report that other ships in the German ports had been similarly scuttled. It would unquestionably have been a breach of the terms of the armistice if British guards had been put on board the ships. He was thankful to say that in this matter we had acted as we had acted in every other matter, obeying the terms of the armistise and adhering to the laws of war and honour.

Commander Bellairs gave notice that he would draw further attention to the matter to-morrow.

WARSHIPS IN GERMAN HARBOURS.

REPORTED SUNK BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., June 28.

PARIS.—It is reported in Conference circles that the Germans have sunk the remainder of their warships lying in German harbours.

FATE OF GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

PROSPECTS OF SALVAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 6-50 p.m., June 28.

The Admiralty has received a telegram from the Admiral commanding at the Scapa Flow stating that the Baden is moored ready to be beached if necessary. She has steam up and the leaks are being kept down. The main engines are apparently undamaged. The Emden, the Frankfurt and th Nurnbergh and eighteen destroyers have been beached. The Emden is little damaged but the leaks cannot be located. The upper desk of the Frankfurt is awash at high water. The Nurnberg is broadside on and has a considerable list, but is apparently little damaged. Two destroyers are afloat. If two tugs with good salvage pumps arrive before bad weather there is every prospect of ensuring salvage in good condition of the Baden, and the Emden and probably also of the Frankfurt and the Nurnberg. With a small salvage craft several destroyers could be saved. There is no prospect of salvage of the others without elaborate operations. All possible measures are being taken to secure the ships and prevent further damage.

SUNK GERMAN FLEET.

3 CRUISERS AND 3 DESTROYERS REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., June 28.

It is reported from Thurso that the British navy men are working continuously to improve the position of the small remainder of the German fleet and are constantly pumping from the beached ships. Two or three cruisers and three destroyers have been refloated and it is understood that the new cruiser Emden is also above water.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DINNER TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 27.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 29.

The Havas Agency states:—President Wilson was the guest on Thursday evening at a dinner given by President Poincaré at the Elysee, being the first official peace celebration. All the delegates of the Allied nations were present.

President Poincaré proposing the toast of President Wilson said France would never forget the collaboration of America on the battlefield and the elaboration of the humanity's new charter. Henceworth friendship between America and France would be of a more intimate adn sacred character.

President Wilson replying said the wrong done by Germany waging war was a great wrong, but it warned the world that they should band themselves together in order that such wrong should never be perpetrated again and as a warning to all other nations who would do similar things that they would be vanquished and shamed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 27.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 29.

The Peace victory celebrations are to take place throughout France on July 14th. Official preparations have been made on a vast scale.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12 noon, June 28.

PARIS.—The newspapers emphasise unanimously that Germany is going to sign because she must but at present the Allies must exercise unceasing united vigilance in face of this untrustworthy and irreconcilable people.

The peace demonstrations in the provinces included a procession of sailors through Toulon and firing of salutes by all warships at Brest where the Allied flags were displayed at masthead and ships' sirens were blown for over an hour.

"PREPARE FOR GENERAL ELECTION."

CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION TO SANKEY REPORT.

UNIONIST SPLIT IN GOVT. POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 29.

At a conference of the Labour Party agents at Southport a letter from Mr. Arthur Henderson was read urging them to prepare for a general election. The conference decided to perfect the organisation and be ready when the election was sprung on the country.

Parliamentary lobbyists state that Conservative opposition to the nationalisation of mines is growing and there may be a Unionist split if the Government accepts the Sankey Report. The Conservatives, like the Labourites, are talking of election before Christmas.

The results of the impending by-elections at Swansea and Bothwell where the Labourites are opposing the Coalitionists may possibly determine the Government's industrial policy.

NEW MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN ENGLAND.

DR. ADDISON ON HOUSING SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 29.

The Ministry of Health has been formerly constituted to-day by an Order in Council. Doctor Addison is the first Minister. Henceforth the Local Government Board ceases to exist.

Dr. Addison in an interview said the promotion and control of housing would be one of the most important duties of the new Ministry. The housing situation was improving; as regards public health maternity and child welfare centres were being started, also veneral diseases centres of which at least two thousand were needed. Tuberculosis work would be greatly extended. The Canadian Red Cross had given two hospitals with an accommodation of between seven and eight hundred beds and these would be run for the benefit of the nation's children.

SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY.

KING'S MESSAGE TO EMPIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 29.

The following is the text of His Majesty the King's Message to the Empire on the signing of the Peace Treaty.

"The signing of the Peace Treaty will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible War which has devastated Europe and distressed the World. It manifests the victory of the ideals of Freedom and Liberty for which we have made untold sacrifices. I share my peoples' joy and thanksgiving and earnestly pray that Coming Years may bring to them ever-increasing happiness and prosperity.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

REJOICINGS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 28.

The news of signing the peace treaty reached Lahore at about mid-night on Saturday. publication of the draft rules. No definite churches and the Union Jack was hoisted in motor cars.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF AFGHAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June, 28.

The Associated Press Special Correspondent wires through Peshawar on June 28:—

Some movement of troops is reported behind the Arghan lines, but these seem to be rather in the nature of redistribution than reinforcement, and due to the difficulty of finding rations for large bodies of troops in one spot.

It is reported that Col. Ali Ahmed who has been nominated to represent the Amir at the Conference is the son of Abdul Qudus, the General.

AFGHAN BECOMING APPREHENSIVE OF BRITISH INVASION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 29.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 29th June:—

Reports are coming in from Kabul, Khost and Ningrahar state that the Afghans are becoming doubtful as to the advisability of a descent upon India and are themselves growing apprehensive of a British invasion as they get further news of further arrival of British troops and war material on all fronts. It is to be noted that the Afghans have no experience of war. The present generation have not seen war at all except those few regiments which have already come into contact with the British forces and the story of their bitter experiences have been spread broadcast all over the country. Only the border tribesmen are implicated in the recent sniping on our camps, the Afghans being anxious as regards further hostilities.

A bomb was thrown on Thursday night at the Gurkhas' picket in Peshawar city which exploded but hurt none.

FINLAND A REPUBLIC.

BILL PASSED IN LANDTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 28.

HELSINGFORS.—The Bill constituting the Republic of Finland has passed the Landtag by 165 votes to 22. It is reported that Mannerheim will stand for the presidency.

FRENCH FLAGS IN POSSESSION OF GERMANY.

BURNED BY GERMAN OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 28.

BERLIN.—A number of French flags captured in 1870 were burned yesterday by a German officer accompanied by ten soldiers at the monument of Frederick the Great.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

TO-DAY'S DISCUSSION IN THE H LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., June 28.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon announced that the motion "That it is expedient that the Government of India Bill be committed to a joint select committee of Lords and Commons" would be made on June 30th, when the question of the Government of India would be discussed and the names of the Peers whom it was proposed to put upon the committee would be announced.

FUTURE ECONOMIC POLICY OF ENGLAND.

SIR A. GEDDES' STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 29.

In the House of Commons. Mr. Terrell drew attention to the uncertainty of the future economic policy of the Government as regards prevention of dumping and protection of key industries.

Sir Auckland Geddes replied that the Government policy would be reconsidered before 1st September, and he hoped to announce it soon. The Government had worked out the details of the permanent policy which was best to meet the peace situation and the whole thing was printed, but it would not be disclosed till the time most suitable in the interests of the country.

(Continued from column 6.)

sure if Government and the Municipality set a good example to other employers, the latter will not be slow in following it. Moreover Government and the Municipality should also offer financial help to other employers, for the housing of their servants, if such help is necessary. They should give them facilities for the acquisition of suitable building land. But if in spite of any help offered by Government large employers do not come forward to do their duty, Government should not hesitate to arm themselves or the Municipality with the power to compel them to do so.

Houses for Workers.

Government should also encourage private capitalists who may be employers of labour to undertake building construction especially for the working classes by giving them financial and other assistance. The loss which private capitalists may suffer as they are sure to suffer at the present on account of the rise in the prices of building materials by investing their capital in constructing workmen's dwellings should be compensated by Government. Government in England proposes to do this and the example may be followed here. Financial and other help should also be given with greater fitness to Co-operative Building Societies and Co-partnership Societies. In England special provision is being made for encouraging what they call there Societies of Public Utility to undertake this work. Moreover Government can give encouragement to this cause in other ways also. Some Governors in the past have induced rich philanthropists to help several public causes and suitably rewarded their public spirit. Subscription to the war loans and warfunds have been attracted by the personal encouragement given by the rulers of the provinces in India. The same personal encouragement may be brought into service for this cause also. Building Model Workmen's dwellings is considered to be a fit object of philanthropy in England and The Peabody Trust in England is an example of such philanthropy. When at present companies with a capital of several crores are being floated so easily for more or less speculative business, it should not be very difficult to float a company with a large capital for the building of the workmen's dwellings if his Excellency Sir George Lloyd takes personal interest in the matter.

Indifference of Railway Authorities.

Much is made of the difficulty of finding building land near and round about Bombay. But Dr. Velgas has clearly shown that land sufficient to house about 200,000 people is available within the precincts of the Bombay Municipality and much more land will be available in the island of Salsette if quicker means of transport are immediately developed. But the Railways are indifferent to the interest of this city in this matter and the Government seem to be unwilling to exercise due pressure upon them.

Lastly it is necessary to consider what should be done immediately. The programme of house construction, however bold it may be, will take some years before it is fully carried out, even if Government and the other Corporations concerned, shake off their usual slow-pace, while the restraint put upon the rise of rents by the Rent Acts will be removed within a period of two years from now. Government and the Municipality must, therefore, make up their minds either to prolong the duration of the Rent Acts much beyond the period of two years or to make arrangements to bring into being housing accommodation on an extensive scale within a period of two years even if that accommodation is in the form of temporary and cheap buildings. If neither of these steps is taken the plight of the people in Bombay will be very miserable indeed.

The Housing Problem in Bombay.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

(BY MR. N. M. JOSHI.)

The problem of housing is one of the gravest which Bombay has to face immediately. Its solution is very difficult and therefore it requires all the more the serious consideration of its citizens. Even before the war, Bombay had become more over-crowded than any city in India. Soon after war began there was a fresh influx of population in the city and the rents began to rise abnormally. The rent acts have for the present checked partially the further rise in rents; but the other evil effects of over-crowding were beyond the power of the artificial curb of legislation. Within two years of the signing of the peace treaty even this legislative restraint will be removed and the situation will be very grave. It is therefore our duty to face the problem seriously and to concert measures for a satisfactory solution.

Public Apathy.

Unfortunately, the importance of the adequate housing of the people in the city had not been properly realized before by either the Government or the Municipality or the public. Over-crowding has very appreciably affected the public health of this city and the three attacks of epidemics from which the city suffered during the last 12 months ought to awaken us to our sense of responsibility in this matter. Moreover inadequate and bad housing not only affects the health of the people but also affects their economic condition by reducing their power of earning. It also lowers their general standard of life and even of morality. The discontent which burst out in the form of the strikes of the working classes few months back was to no small extent due to the housing difficulty. The sooner these facts are realised by us the better. It is a matter of sincere gratification that his Excellency Sir George Lloyd has shown himself fully alive to the importance of the problem of housing and is deeply interested in its proper solution. The Bombay Corporation has so far kept out of its sphere of work the problem of the provision of houses, but being responsible for health of the city it cannot afford to be indifferent to this question. Even the general public has a duty to perform in as much as their co-operation will be absolutely necessary in whatever the Government and the Municipality may undertake in this behalf.

House Famine.

That there is a famine of houses in Bombay is a patent fact which is being clearly brought home to us by many indications. The number of people who are seen at night sleeping on the roads and on the foot-paths has visibly increased. There are hardly any sign-boards for rooms to let, seen anywhere. The new-comers in Bombay have to spend even as much as one-third of their income in house-rents. There is also a clear deterioration in the public health of the city. Although the shortage of housing accommodation has thus become obvious, the extent of the deficiency is not reliably estimated nor even inquired into. The work must first be undertaken if the evil is to be adequately remedied. In England such an inquiry was set on foot even during the war-time and the Government now knows exactly that about 400,000 new houses must be built for satisfactory housing of the people. The Bombay Government and the Municipality ought to do the same immediately though they could have done it long before. Increase in the housing accommodation cannot be effected at once within a short time. It is therefore highly necessary that the work of reform must be begun immediately if it is to come in time. Every day lost increases the volume of the shortage and makes the work of making it up more difficult.

Its Causes.

The causes of the shortage of houses are various. The population of Bombay has been abnormally rising for some years but no effort was made to facilitate proportionately an increase in the rate of building construction in the city. Nobody took up the responsibility be fastened upon any tention to this problem nor could the responsibility be fastened upon any party party. On the contrary the Improvement Trust went on for some years with heedless policy of pulling down houses without making arrangements for the construction of new ones. The duty of providing dwellings for the working classes with which it was charged was neglected by it. After the outbreak of the war the prices of building materials went up abnormally and the construction of dwellings for the poor ceased to be a paying business. The development of suburbs was also neglected. People are naturally averse to live far from their places of work. But if special facilities for transport, education of children and others are offered they would have, though unwillingly, gone in the suburbs. The railway fares on the local lines instead of being reduced were increased. Even now there are hardly any educational facilities. All these above circumstances are responsible for the present house famine.

Duty of Government and Municipality.

To remove this famine is the duty of the Government as well as the local authorities. In England the state has assumed this responsibility and the Parliament is discussing a bill for the provision of 400,000 new houses within a period of four years. Similarly a programme of constructing new houses sufficient to meet the present and the future needs must be chalked out and provision for its being carried out must also be made. The most important part of such a scheme should consist of provision of house for a certain percentage of their servants by Government, the Municipality the two Railways, the Port Trust, the mill-owners and other large employers of labour and clerical staff. The Government and the Municipality must do their duty in this respect first because it is they, who will have to undertake the duty of inducing or, if necessary, compelling the other employers to do their duty. I am

(Co[redacted])

INDIAN REFORM BILL.

MR. MONTAGU'S MEMORANDUM.

A DEFENCE OF DYARCHY.

We published early this month Reuter's cabled summary of Mr. Montagu's memorandum on the Indian Reform Bill introduced by him in the House of Commons on May 30th. Below we publish the text of the memorandum as published in "The Times" received by last mail:—

In a memorandum explanatory of the provisions of the Bill the Secretary of State gives reasons for outlining the main features of the constitutional changes in the Bill, while leaving them to be worked out in detail in the form of rules. The Bill provides for the introduction of new constitutional forms expressly devised to fit the conditions of a transitional stage.

Elasticity is therefore essential, so as to admit of detailed arrangements being worked out in the light of experience on the basis of the general scheme outlined in the statute. The process of development would be seriously embarrassed if the whole system were made rigid at the start. It is also necessary to bear in mind that on some important matters different provisions will be required in different Provinces.

CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The first operative provision gives authority for making rules for the purpose of classifying subjects in relation to the functions of government as Central and Provincial Governments; for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local Governments, and for the allocation of sources of revenue to the latter. It also provides for use of the agency of local Governments in relation to the central subjects; and for the transfer from among the provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with the Minister in charge of the subject, and for the allocation of provincial funds for the purpose of such administration.

Without prejudice to any general power of revoking or altering rules given by the existing Act, the rules are not to authorize the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. That authority is empowered to regulate and restrict the exercise of the existing wide powers of control over the Provincial Governments vested in the higher authorities "in such manner as may appear necessary or expedient in order to give effect to the purposes of this Act." The decision of administrative authority as to the intention of the rules on the division of functions is not to be subject to legal decisions in the Courts.

The new Provincial Governments are to contain both an official and a non-official, or popular element. On the official side they will be modelled on the existing "Council Governments" of the three Presidencies. On the popular side they will consist of a Governor and of Ministers, who will be elected members of the Legislative Council appointed by the Governor. So as to allot to each section of this dual Government its own sphere of duty, the work of the Provincial Government will be divided into two parts: certain subjects, to be called "transferred subjects," will be administered by the Governor acting with the Minister in charge of the subjects, while other subjects, to be called "reserved subjects," will remain in charge of the Governor and of the Executive Council. The dualized form of administration will apply to all the large provinces, excepting Burma, the Frontier Provinces, and Baluchistan. The memorandum claims that while the dyarchial has been a target for much criticism no alternative plan has yet been put forward which is consistent with the announcement of August 20, 1917. The scheme contemplated in the Bill—

"Does give immediate responsibility to the Ministers who represent the popular element in the Legislative Councils in respect of some departments of the administration, though, as long as there is a division of functions between an official and a non-official section, such responsibility cannot be complete; at the same time by bringing the Ministers into touch, both at joint meetings and in the discharge of their own duties, with the work of the reserved departments, it gradually familiarizes them with the needs of those departments and considerations affecting their administration, and thus prepares the way for the assumption by Ministers of further responsibility by degrees as additional subjects are transferred, until the ultimate goal of complete responsibility has been attained."

POWERS OF MINISTERS.

At present the Executive Councils in the Presidencies consist of three members, of whom two are European members of the Indian Civil Service, and the third is an Indian. The Joint Report contemplated that the Executive Council should in future consist of two ordinary members only, one a European official and the other an Indian. The further suggestion that the Governor should be entitled to appoint one or two additional members without portfolio for the purpose of consultation and advice had been abandoned. But as the statutory maximum number of four remains, it will be open to the Secretary of State to sanction larger Councils than those now contemplated. While no statutory provision is made in this connexion (since it was deemed undesirable to make any racial qualification). "It is contemplated that in any event Executive Councils will continue to include at least one Indian member, and that if a second European member is added there will also be a second Indian member."

Ministers in charge of transferred subjects must not be officials. They will hold office during the Governor's pleasure, and not for the lifetime of the Legislature as originally contemplated. A Minister must be at the time of appointment or become within three months after appointment, an elected member of the local Legislature. Provision may be made by rules for the temporary administration of a transferred subject in cases of emergency when, owing to a vacancy, there is no Minister in charge of the subject. This is to admit of the work of administration being carried on in a time of political crisis.

An important rule provides that in relation to a transferred subject the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Minister in charge, "unless, having regard to his Majesty's instructions, he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Minister, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice." "The Governor in Council, in addition to being responsible for reserved subjects, will also normally be responsible for the work which falls upon a local Government as the agent of the Governor-General in Council in relation to central subjects.

In respect to the allocation of provincial funds between the two parts of government, the Government of India have strongly advocated a system under which each section will have a separate purse instead of drawing from the joint purse as proposed in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The terms in which the power of making rules as to allocation of provincial funds is proposed leave open this important question.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

The first schedule sets out the composition of the new Legislatures, and it is provided that at least 70 per cent. of the members of any Council must be elected, and not more than 20 per cent. may be official members. All provisions with regard to elections, including qualifications of voters, are left to be made, as at present, by rule. The Governor is empowered to dissolve this Council, but in that case must appoint a date for the next session not more than six months from the date of dissolution.

The clause relating to legislative powers follows existing provisions in conferring general powers of legislation on the local Legislature, subject to the requirement of the Governor-General's previous sanction in the case of certain classes of provincial Bills. Absence of previous sanction cannot, however, be made a ground for attacking the validity of a Bill which has received the assent of the Governor-General. Members are not to be liable to legal proceedings in respect of speeches made in the Councils.

The local Government is to submit its annual appropriation proposals for the Council's assent in the form of resolutions. If the Council refuses assent in relation to a reserved subject, the Governor in Council will have power to incur the expenditure involved if the Governor certifies that it is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject concerned. In the case of resolutions relating to transferred subjects the assent of the Council will be necessary, but the Governor is entrusted with power in cases of emergency to authorize expenditure which is in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of the administration of any department.

Provision is made for declaring by rules that certain expenditure, which will include the provincial contributions to the Central Government, is a permanent charge on the provincial revenues, and local Governments will not be required to include proposals for such expenditure in the resolutions submitted to the Council. In accordance with the principle of British Parliamentary practice, it is laid down that no proposal for the apropriation of the provincial revenues, or for the increase of any expenditure proposed to be authorized by resolution, shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.

The Bill provides for the constitution of Grand Committees, on which the Governor will appoint a majority of the members, with power, in cases referred to them, to pass or reject laws without the assent of the Council. This machinery will be brought into operation by the certifying power of the Governor. The proposal of the Joint Report to allow an appeal to the Government of India against the Governor's certificate in respect of any particular Bill is abandoned. The Governor is to have power, alternative to assenting to or witholding assent from a Bill, either return the measure to the Legislature for reconsideration, with suggested amendments, or to reserve the Bill for consideration of the Governor-General. Similarly the Governor-General may reserve a provincial Act, though not one reserved by a Governor, "for the significance of his Majesty's pleasure thereon." Provision is made for special arrangements by notification for the administration of backward tracts.

THE ALL-INDIA LEGISLATURE.

The changes to be made in the All-India Legislature provide for an Assembly substantially larger and of more representative character than the existing Governor-General's Legislative Council, with a majority of elected members; and for the provision of a Second Chamber (the Council of State) to secure the unimpaired capacity of the Government of India to obtain legislation which it regards as essential.

The Assembly is to consist of 120 members, as compared with 69 at present. Its life is fixed at three years, and that of the Council of State at five years, but the Governor-General may dissolve either Chamber at any time, and in exceptional circumstances he has the reserve power of extending the life of either Chamber. It is provided that if an elected member of either Chamber becomes a member of the other, his seat in the first-mentioned Chamber becomes vacant. Arrangements as to election and nomination of members, qualifications of candidates, are to be made by rule. Provision is made for the settlement of differences between the two Chambers at joint sittings, and for special powers of legislation exercisable by the Council of State on the certificate of the Governor-General that the passage of a Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity, or interest of British India, or that a case of emergency has arisen.

The existing statutory restrictions in respect of appointments to the Governor-General's Executive Council are to be abolished, so as to give greater elasticity in respect of the size of the Government and the distribution of work. In the case of two members of the Council, however, the qualification of ten years' previous service under the Crown in India, which at present applies to three members, is to be maintained.

WHITEHALL CONTROL.

Clause 22 provides that the salary of the Secretary of State shall in future be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, instead of out of the revenues of India, and enables the same change to be made, if thought fit, with regard to all or any part of the other expenses of the India Office establishment. The next clause enables the Secretary of State in Council to make rules regulating and restricting the exercise of the general powers of control vested in superior authority, so that, as self-governing constitutions develop in India, control from above may be gradually relaxed in accordance with a recognized policy, formulated in rules. Such rules are to be subject to time veto by an address to the Crown from either House of Parliament.

The section of the Bill relating to Whitehall control is obviously incomplete, for the measure is submitted before the reception of the report of Lord Crewe's Committee of India Office organization. It is explained that the absence of proposals as to the composition or functions of the Council of India does not mean that no alteration in contemplated, or that no changes are necessary in this part of the machinery. The Report of the Crewe Committee will be published as soon as possible, and proposals for relevant provisions will then be made to the Joint Committee of Parliament to which the Bill is to be referred.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

In accordance with a suggestion of the Government of India, the Bill provides for the main rights and duties of the Services in India to be reduced to statutory form.

It is contemplated that under the rules to be made for classification of services, three main divisions will be recognized: All-India services, provincial, and subordinate. Members of All-India services will continue to be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and the conditions of their service will be regulated by the same authority, which alone will have power to dismiss them. The rules as to pensions of members of these services are to be set out in the second schedule to the Bill (at present blank). The pensions of provincial services will be secured by legislation to be passed in the Indian Legislature, and power to make rules relating to the provincial and subordinate services will be delegated to local Governments. Effect is to be given to the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, and the joint report for the Indian Civil Service to be partially recruited in India, whereas existing legislation confines recruitment to London. The Bill extends the operations of the Temporary Act passed in 1915 for recruitment of the I.C.S. otherwise than by competitive examination from two to three years from the termination of the war. Provision is made for the setting up of a Public Service Commission, which is to deal with matters affecting the equipment and control of the public services in India under rules made by the Secretary of State in Council. The Government of India has recommended the establishment of such a Commission, for which there are precedents in the Dominions, with a view to securing that the public services shall not suffer through being exposed to political influences.

It is provided that at the expiration of 10 years after the passing of the Act the Secretary of State shall submit to Parliament the names of persons to act on a Commission to inquire into "the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India and the Provinces thereof," and to report to what extent it is desirable "to extend or modify the degree of responsible government then existing in any Province." The periodical survey of conditions in India by Commissioners appointed with the approval of Parliament is a vital element in the scheme for the gradual transfer of responsibility outlined in the Joint Report.

APPOINTMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

The present law provides that no member of the Central or Provincial Governments may be concerned in or have any dealings or transactions by way of trade or business in any part of India. The Bill provides for relaxation of a restriction so stringent that if it were strictly interpreted "the great landholder or a man of large commercial interests, from which classes some appointments of non-officials would necessarily be made, would be required to surrender his interests in his estates, possessions, and trade for the brief period of his time of office." With the written sanction of the Governor-General, or in the case of Ministers of the Governor of the Province, concern or interest in trade or business may be maintained, provided no part is taken in direction or management.

Provision is made for the fixing of dates on which different provisions will come into operation and for different dates to be fixed for different Provinces. It is also provided that rules, for the making of which no special provision is made, can be made by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, but they are to be subject to a time veto by an address to the Crown from either House of Parliament.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In regard to Bombay Municipal Corporation's resolution dated the 19th instant highly appreciating and recognising the able administration of the assessment department by Khan Bahadur B. D. Banaji for a term extending over 15 years, I mean to give some important facts bearing on the subject for the information of the public and especially of the rate-payers of this city and would, therefore, felt greatly obliged if you kindly spare adequate space in your esteemed paper for this letter.

Through the medium of your popular journal, which is ever ready to expose sham and injustice wherever they exist, I propose to show to your readers how instead of being the "great success" it was trumpted to be, Khan Bahadur Banaji's administration of the department was full of blunders prejudicial to the interests of both the Municipality and its rate-paying citizens.

At the outset it seems necessary to bring it to the notice of the public that although the bulk of the Municipal revenue always accrues from the Assessment Department and although this is the chief Department supplying money to all spending Departments, the Corporation or its Standing Committee has no direct means whatsoever to come to understand whether the Assessment Revenue has suffered and, if so, how and to what extent and by whose default or negligence.

Similarly, these two responsible bodies are kept in the dark even if the administrative functions of such an important Department are getting prejudicial to the interest of the rate-payers. To be brief on this point, suffice it to say here that out of several important Departments of this Municipality though in point of Municipal revenue, the Assessment Department is the most important one, neither the Corporation nor the Standing Committee has ever a chance to judge independently the real merits or demerits of the Depastment. But such is not the case with other important Departments, such as the Engineer's, the Health, the Water Works, the Drainage and the Accounts; since with regard to all these departments, if the respective administrative functions are found to be in any way guilty of some negligence or default, the Corporation has a direct scope to be aware of the negligence or default, and it can proceed at once with the necessary enquiry when some irregularity of these departments is brought to its notice by one of its councillors or by the Citizens.

The public will thus see that it is really a great pity that the Corporation, which has the power of fixing the yearly rates of taxation on all buildings and lands in this City, should have no direct means of finding out if the rates of taxes as recommended by the Commissioner for its sanction are exactly the correct and adequate rates to be necessarily sanctioned for the official year or they have been proportionately more owing to some laxity or negligence shown in the working system of the Assessment Department.

It will also appear that so far as the most important administrative functions of this Department are concerned, the Corporation is not supposed to come to understand a bit more about the actual state of affairs than what the Commissioner is pleased to place within its view. In such a state of affairs, it is of the utmost importance to see whether the administrative functions of this Department as discharged by the Head of the Department, have been closely and efficiently supervised at least by the Commissioners or whether the Commissioners also have had for one reason or the other neglected to supervise them comprehensively. Here, of course, it requires me to make the public understand that Mr. Cadell, who was a Municipal Commissioner for about six years, candidly admitted, in his letters to the Corporation, *anent* the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, that he could hardly afford time to supervise the working of the Assessment Department.

It is evident, therefore, that for a good many years of the retired Assessor's administration the important functions of the Departments (in other words the fate of the rate-payers) were solely entrusted to the wisdom, and skill Khan Bahadur Banaji, and the result was that if the Khan Bahadur himself erred in the discharged of his duties, there was no authority to find in how many cases he had erred and in what way his working style had proved prejudicial to the interest of the rate-payers.

I worked in this Department for fifteen years in different capacities and thus had opportunities of making myself thoroughly conversant with the detailed working system of the Department, and while in service I used to observe from time to time that the general working of the Department was faulty and was as much detrimental to the Municipal interest as it was prejudicial to the interests of the rate-payers. But being a mere subordinate of the Department, no high-salaried officer would care to listen to me if an attempt was made to explain lucidly the defects prevalent in the working system and for the same reason I could not also approach the Municipal Commissioner for bringing to his notice the several defects existing in the general system of the assessment work.

As years passed on, finding the condition of the Department going from bad to worse and apprehending the possibility of its going from worse to a still worse state, I thought I should, in the common interest of the Municipal Corporation and the rate-payers, either resign my job or retire at once, if possible, to enable me to take up the task of bringing to the notice of proper authority all the defects of the Department.

With this object in view I retired from the Municipal service in February, 1917, and within a few months after my retirement, I addressed to the Municipal Commissioner three letters, wherein elaborately, but as lucidly as possible, I pointed out to him by citing examples of Mr. Banaji's personal working, that much laxity was shown in the discharge of the administrative functions of the Department, and that I would volunteer myself to place within his power of vigilance the numerous defects and faults and would, if he desired me to do so, submit to him a statement showing systematically, how and to what extent the municipal revenue from the legitimate sources of income had suffered without the knowledge of either the Commissioner or the Corporation and how and where the working system was getting prejudicial to the interests of the rate-paying citizens and such other important points affecting the public revenue and the public interest of the City.

But finding the Commissioner also unmindful of the wrongs caused to the Corporation and the rate-payers, I thought the next course open to me was to approach the Corporation (the Civic Fathers of the City) and supply them with a detailed statement showing the defects and defaults of the Department. Accordingly, I addressed a letter to the Corporations in January last, and submitted with it a statement containing numerous cases of the following description:—

(1) Cases of under assessment, (2) Cases of properties which escaped assessments. (3) Cases in the disposal of which laxity having been shown, the Municipal revenue had suffered. (4) Cases of partial treatment in levying the modes of taxation. (5) Cases of partial treatment in allowing refund on account of vacancy. (6) Cases of partial treatment in the matter of allowing 1/6th draw-back. (7) Forfeiture of the Municipal supplementary claims due to the Corporation from the Post Trust. (8) Cases of buildings which were under-charged for the rate of the General Tax. (9) How the taxes leviable from the date of completion or occupation of the building escaped our cost escaped taxes for the year in which such buildings were completed and occupied. (10) That there were no proposals for revising the assessments of salt pans and buildings such as factories, karkhanas, workshops, theatres, flour mills, etc., although the assessments on mills were proposed to be increased by 50 per cent in view of the general rise in the value of land cost of building materials. (11) How the result of Assessor's laxity in disposing of complaints of valuations was getting prejudicial to the Municipal interest. (12) Cases of new buildings, though occupied and rents charged and also the date of assessment as provided in the Act is the date of occupation and not necessarily the date of completion, in some cases of such buildings the taxes were only charged from the date of completion. (13) Cases of partiality in allowing sub-divisions of the buildings.

In supplying the above information, I actually referred to the class of buildings and lands in the City and also supplied several cases of faulty proposals which still exist on the Assessment Department Records and to convince you of this fact I enclose a print of the Memorandum addressed to the Corporation with its accompaniments. That this Memorandum of mine, which covered 12 printed foolscap pages and in printing which I spent over Rs. 100 not to mention anything about the mental labour devoted to it, was simply shelved by the members of both the Corporation and the Standing Committee, shows how little care they take to investigate matters of even the highest interest to the Corporation as well as the Citizens.

In my next letter I propose to point out seriatim the blunders committed by Mr. Banaji's Department under each one of the classes I have mentioned above and to which I drew attention in my memorandum.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. WAGLE.

Bombay, June, 25.

SITUATION AT ARCHANGEL.

ENEMY'S HURRIED RETREAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12 midnight, June 29.

An Archangel communiqué dated 23rd says the enemy after three fruitless counter-attacks on the 21st on our positions on the Dwina withdrew from Troitska. The enemy is holding positions around Gorodok with the advanced troops and along the banks of the Solamenga river. Our troops are holding Chestako village, 8 kilometres south-east of Troitska. The enemy on the left bank vacated Yakovlevskoe, 4 miles south-west of Troitska, but is holding Seletskoe. The enemy's retreat was hurried and he abandoned many rifles and much booty.

NO CONFIRMATION OF REPORTED SCUTTLING.

A MIDSHIPMAN'S HEROIC FEAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 29.

The Admiralty says there is no confirmation of the report of the scuttling of warships in German harbours.

Admiral von Reuter has been brought to camp at Oswestry under arrest and 860 German officers and men from the Scapa Flow have been placed in an adjoining camp, whither they marched singing and whistling.

A Midshipman at the Scapa Flow boarded four German destroyers in succession armed with a rifle and compelled the crews to close the seacocks and keep the vessels afloat till they were beached.

FRANCE DETERMINED TO EXACT FULL REPARATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 12 midnight, June 29.

Paris.—Minister Leygues to-day informed the Naval Committee of the Chamber that he had immediately acquainted M. Clemenceau about the destruction of the German Fleet demanding compensation for the French Navy. He added that the Council of Four were deliberating on the matter.

Minister Leygues said France was determined to exact from Germany the most complete reparation for the violation of the armistice.

KALINATH ROY.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums which our countrymen have generously contributed to the fund which is now being raised to meet the cost of the proposed appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Punjab Martial Law Court convicting and sentencing Babu Kalinath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune," to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000:—

	Rs.
Sreemati Svarnakumari Devi	100
Mercantile Friend	350
Rai Debendra Chandra Ghosh Bahadur	100
Babu Nirmal Chandra Chandra	100
Raviraj Upendra Nath Sen	100
Mr. S. N. Dabholakar (Bombay)	300
Sir P. C. Roy, Kt.	50
Dr. P. K. Acharyya	25
Fair Play	50
Babu Ramananda Chatterjee	20
Mr. Nadir F. M. Garda (Bombay)	25
Poor Sister	10
Mr. J. N. Roy, Bar-at-Law	100
Mr. J. N. Basu	50
Miss Panday (Bombay)	50
Babu Saresdra Nath Mallik	25
Babu Kalidas Chowdhuri	25
A Sympathiser	20
A Friend	10
Sreemati Indira Devi	10
A Friend	1 Guinea
Tribute	10
A Parsi (Nagpur)	5
Mr. M. L. Sen	20
Mr. D. D. Khandelwal	15
A Friend	15
Mr. B. P. Sen	20
Mr. M. M. Bose	50
Mr. A. C. Das	2
Mr. S. K. Chatterjee	2
Mr. J. N. Ganguli	1
Srm. Sudharani Mitter	1
An Indian	1
Srm. Annapurna Chowdhurii	1
Babu Manindra Nath Chowdhuri	2
Mr. P. Sen	200
Mr. A. C. Chatterjee	20
Mr. B. K. Sinha	5
Surendra Nath Mitter	1
Mr. H. C Kumar (Bombay)	5
Vanes Asiam	175
Contribution from Mymensing	25
Babu Raj Sekhar Bose	10
Babu Satis Chandra Dass Gupta	10
Babu Probodh Ch. Chatterjee	10
Babu Surendra Bhushan Sen	10
Babu Surendra Nath Bose	10
Aghast	1
Babu Atul Ch. Gupta	10
A Sympathiser	1
Babu Bijoy Kumar Chatterjee	10
Babu Khitish Chandra Sen	5
Babu Sasankajiban Roy	2
Saha P. L. Shome	1
A Friend	2
A Friend	2
A Sympathiser	1
A Friend	2
A Friend	2
A Friend	1
A Friend	2
Babu Krishna Nath Banerjee	2
Babu Sita Nath Banerjee	1
Babu Satyabrata Sen	50
Babu Balai Chandra Sen	50
Mr. B. N. Kanga (Ahmedabad)	50
Kumar Arun Chandra Sinha	250
Mr. N. C. Sarkar (Car-Turak & Co.)	50
Mr. P. K. Mojumdar, Bar-at-Law	50
Khoja Alibhai	5
A Friend (Ahmedabad)	5
Total	2,672

P. K. ACHARYYA,
Treasurer,
56, Harrison Road,
Calcutta. 26-6-19.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION'S COLLECTION.

In response to its appeal for the above fund the Bombay National Union begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipts of the following contributions:—

	Rs.
Dr. M. B. Velkar	10
Dr. D. D. Sathaye	10
Sheth Morarji Gokulas Desji	10
Dr. C. M. Desai	5
Dr. A. S. Erulkar	5
Mr. R. N. Mandlik	5
Mr. J. H. Majumdar	5
Mr. S. M. Vakil	5
Mr. T. H. Vakil	5
Mr. Y. V. Nene	5
Mr. G. N. Potdar	5
Mr. Vrajalal K. Thakkar	2/8
Mr. Pranvallabh Damodar	2/2
Mr. G. S. Ranade	2
Dr. S. D. Navalkar	2
Dr. C. R. Athavale	2
Messrs. Parchure Puranik & Co.	2
Mr T. D. Sanghavi	1
Mr. S. V. Lalit	1
Mr. M. G. D.	1
Mr. M. R. Gosavi	1
Mr. P. M. Bhagwat	1
Mr. D. R. Wagale	1
Mr. Bapurao Bhave	1
Mr. R. G. Nigudkar	1
Total	97

R. N. MANDLIK,
Jt Hon. Secretary,
B. N. Union.

15, Girgaum Road,
Bombay 4, 28th June, 1919.

A Madras message says:—

The Government have decided to appoint a Committee consisting of the Collector of Madras, the President of the Corporation and Mr. M. Brown, Superintending Engineer to consider the question of sites for Government buildings and allocation of offices.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

MORE DECENTRALISATION NEEDED.

GOVERNOR ON MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Poona City Municipality and the Suburban Municipality both presented addresses of welcome to his Excellency the Governor at the Council Hall, Poona, at noon on Friday.

In the course of the City Municipality's address, which was read by Mr. L. J. Apte, the President, it was stated:—"The Poona City Municipality, which was established so long ago as 1856-57, was in its infancy a purely official body. As years rolled on, the official control came to be relaxed by successive stages, and under the present constitution of the Municipality, the citizens enjoy the privilege of electing 26 out of its 39 Councillors, the remaining Councillors being nominated by Government In 1883 it pleased the then Government to to give to this Municipality the right to elect its President and since then the Municipality is enjoying that right. As a further step in this onward progress towards popularising the institution and enabling the people to manage their own affairs, we hope that during Your Excellency's regime the citizens will be granted the privilege of electing the entire number of councillors constituting the Board. The official control which at present exists may gradually be minimised. The Municipality is doing its best for the good of the people entrusted to its care with the limited finances at its disposal. It has in the past fully justified the confidence Government was pleased to repose in the civic fathers. We may therefore be allowed to say that in asking for this further instalment of reform we are voicing the legitimate aspirations of the citizens."

The address also dwelt on the necessity of a perfect drainage system extending over the whole city, of providing the poor and labouring classes with cheap and sanitary housing accommodation and of providing for a rapid extension of elementary education, in the city, for all of which financial help from Government was sought.

HIS EXCELLENCY REPLY.

His Excellency's replied to the address as follows:—

Mr. President and Members of the Poona City Municipality,

I thank you for the welcome you have offered to me on my first arrival in Poona. This city has always had a peculiarly interesting history ever since the time when it was conferred upon the grandfather of Shivaji by one of the Sultans of Ahmednagar. It went through many vicissitudes as the centre of the heroic conflict between the Marathas and the Delhi Emperors. It is now one of the most important centres of intellectual activity on this side of India as you remark and it is the headquarters of Government for half of the year and for these reasons you who have in your charge the affairs of the city should make it your pride to bring the administration to such a pitch of efficiency that it should be a model for all other municipalities on the western side of India. The Bombay Municipality has as you know a reputation which extends far beyond the Presidency. You should, gentlemen, on a smaller scale set yourselves to secure the same reputation. It is not an easy task, but it is a most important one, not only from the narrow point of view of the well-being of the city entrusted to your charge, but from the example you may set to other towns which have not the advantage of being able to draw their councillors from so enlightened a body of citizens and from the encouragement you may give to Government who are anxious to hand over the administration to local bodies as soon as it is proved they are capable of successful management.

The Municipality was constituted in 1856 and has had the right of electing its own President since 1883. In 1915-16 the attention of Government was called to the lethargy of the administration and the dangerous financial position of the Municipality and in their resolution of 1917 Government requested the Municipality to make an endeavour to expedite the disposal of certain important reforms and to take steps to strengthen the executive side of the administration. Since then, I am glad to say, that considerable improvement has been made, but the condition of the municipal administration and finances is still far from satisfactory.

OPPOSITION TO DEVOLUTION OF POWER.

I have as you know received many addresses from municipalities and local bodies since my arrival in India and I have been carefully studying the question of the local administration. The main feature which has struck me so far is the reluctance of local bodies to hand over the execution of their policy to a well paid and efficient executive staff. If you consider the administration of any successful industrial enterprise it will at once strike you that the root cause of success lies in the selection of an efficient staff who can be trusted by the governing body efficiently to carry out the details of a broad line of policy. You must all of you have noticed that Messrs. Tata and Sons who are giving the lead to the whole of India in industrial enterprise have always proceeded on the lines of selecting the best man available, paying him exceedingly well and throwing upon him the entire responsibility of the efficient execution of their policy. Local bodies seem, however, to have a rooted objection to the devolution of any of their powers and to the proper payment of their officers. I noticed that in 1917-18 your General Body met on no fewer than 93 occasions. This, gentlemen, betokens a great and most praiseworthy enthusiasm on the part of the municipal councillors, but it also to my mind shows that the general body which is at the best of times an unwieldy assembly is keeping far too much of the administration in its own hands I do not propose today to raise the thorny-question of a Municipal Commissioner. I know very well what your views in this matter are, but I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of applying the principles of business enterprise to your administration and of securing for all your departments efficient executive heads. Though the provision of higher salaries may at first sight seem an expensive business, there is no question whatever that it leads to economy in the long run. You have all of you I am sure from time to time indulged in criticism of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject to the excessive control which is exercised over provincial administration and I may remark that I am not without sympathy on this point. But it behoves us to look to our own administration before unduly criticising higher authorities and I am convinced that the main need of Indian administration at the present time is a larger measure of decentralisation and devolution of powers. I should like also to see a large measure of public criticism levelled at the administration of local bodies; in the absence of such public criticism the officers of Government have to take upon themselves the odium of pointing out the shortcomings and abuses and of urging local bodies to effect necessary reforms. If only the papers would devote half the attention which they devote to Government to local bodies I am convinced that there would very soon be a notable improvement in local self-government. You ask that the practice of nomination should be abandoned, and that councillors be entirely elected. I may remark that though there is a large body of Mahomedans in this city not a single one was elected on the last occasion. Government is bound to protect the interests of these and of other minorities, but I can assure you that in the legislation which is now under consideration by Government the proportion of elected members will be increased.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The needs of your city seem to be both numerous and expensive. During the war as is natural many schemes have had to be held over for lack of funds and want of material, but I trust that a period of expansion and prosperity is before you and that with Government assistance you will be able to finance the various schemes which are so necessary for the well-being of your city. Perhaps the most important of these seems to be a completed and improved drainage system. There seems no doubt whatever that Poona at present is growing steadily more unhealthy and that there is an excessive amount of malaria prevalent throughout the city. There is no reason whatever why this should be so. I understand that the Sanitary Board have asked the Sanitary Engineer to prepare a complete scheme of drainage for the whole city and portion of Bhamburda and all expert advice seems to be very strongly in favour of the combination of the drainage schemes for the City, the Cantonment and the Suburban Municipalities. Such a combination would result both in economy and efficiency and I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of reconsidering this question and co-operating with your sister municipality to provide an efficient drainage system for the whole of Poona. I frankly admit that the provision of satisfactory drainage is a matter as important to Government as to the Municipality, for the municipal area is surrounded by Cantonments which suffer from the inadequate arrangements now in existence. I can therefore promise that if you reconsider the question of co-operating with the Suburban Municipality my Government will be most willing to grant you substantial financial assistance.

I may here call your attention to Government Resolution of the 12th of June, 1919, in which Government regret to observe that although the Municipality have had a drainage system in existence for five years no bye-laws have yet been submitted to Government for sanction, and in which they ask the Commissioner to impress upon the Municipality the great desirability of taking early steps to remedy this omission and to explain the long delay.

I am glad to see that you admit the policy of Government in offering large educational grants-in-aid to have been most liberal and I am afraid the Government cannot agree to your request for a still larger grant-in-aid. You also ask for large grants for the provision of school buildings. My Government has already given you a grant equal to some Rs. 50,000 for acquiring sites in Sadashive, Budhwar, and Ganesh Peths required for the erection of primary school buildings and they are prepared to consider still further grants if definite proposals are submitted to them.

TOWN PLANNING.

I am told that the roads in the City of Poona are extremely bad and I notice that in your last budget a very small sum of Rs. 40,000 only is provided of which I understand only Rs. 14,000 was spent on the numarous thoroughfares of the city. I would call your attention to this fact and ask you to see whether some provision cannot be made for the improvement of communications.

Poona is, I gather, a rapidly expanding city and it is of the highest importance that steps should be taken in good time to prevent undue congestion and to provide for expansion in the right direction and on sound lines. I am, as you probably know by this time, extremely interested in all housing schemes and am very glad to hear that a comprehensive town planning scheme has been prepared by the town planning committee with Mr. Bhagwat as its chairman. I trust that this scheme will be carried out when funds permit and I shall be interested to watch its progress. I know that a scheme for the opening up of the congested areas in the heart of the city and for the provision of the much needed East to West road has been submitted to Government and I can assure you that I will see that the details of this scheme are settled and sanctioned with the least possible delay.

I paid a visit two days ago to the Shanwar Wada where your President, Mr. Apte, explained to me the scheme for the Shaik Sala Bridge which appears to be very necessary. If the railway open a new station on the other side of the river the expansion of the city is likely to set in that direction and in this case the provision of the Shaik Sala Bridge will be little short of a necessity. Since the inception of this project I am afraid the estimates have very greatly increased and I understand that the present cost would be something like 9 lakhs. This is a large sum, but I hope that Government will be able to give you substantial assistance in providing this most necessary outlet to the city. Mr. Apte informed me that there were but few open places in the city and I trust that the proposal to clear up the Shanwar Wada, the famous old seat of Peshwas, and to convert it into a public garden with a museum may serve both to provide a lung to the city and to make more accessible a place of great historical interest. I intend to interest myself personally in this improvement.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

I would call your attention to the Government Resolution of the 12th of June to which I have referred before. In that Resolution, Government have requested the Commissioner to call to your attention various improvements which need urgent consideration and have stated their readiness to consider favourably any proposal for financial assistance on the submission of definite schemes. I cordially acknowledge the efforts recently made by the Municipality to improve their administration and I sympathise with the financial difficulties which impede your progress. I have noted with satisfaction the steps you have taken to add to your income, but I think that there is room for improvement. I notice that by far the largest revenue comes from octroi and that apart from this your taxation per head is lower than either Nasik, Ahmednagar or Sholapur. It is through direct taxation that democratic principle which enjoins that the rich should pay a bigger share than the poor can be satisfied and I strongly urge you to consider this point and so to arrange you taxation that the burden falls heavily upon the backs of the rich and less heavily on the backs of the poor than it does at present.

Finally I would impress upon you the great responsibility which lies upon you who administer so important, so central, so famous a city as Poona of showing to Government and to the Presidency a successful example of local self-government. Mr. President, I wish you and your Municipality all success and prosperity in the future.

REPLY TO SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

His Excellency replied as follows to the address of the Suburban Municipality:—

Mr. President and Members of the Poona Suburban Municipality,

I thank you for the welcome you have offered to myself and Lady Lloyd. The boundaries of your Municipality are close to Government House, Ganeshkhind, and in the near future are likely to come closer still and on that account I feel that I ought to take a personal and unusual interest in the doings of your Municipality.

I am glad to note that from all accounts your affairs are most efficiently economically run and that this result is very largely due to the keen and the fatherly interest which your President, Khan Saheb Pestonjee Bomanjee, takes in your affairs. He has had a long and honourable connection with the Municipality and I take this opportunity of wishing him many more years of health and hope that he will long continue to remain at the head of your administration.

The dispensary which was opened in 1911 and named after Khan Saheb Pestonjee Bomanjee, seems to have proved highly successful.

I have in my reply to the Poona City Municipality expressed hope that they will reconsider the question of co-operating with the Suburban Municipality and Cantonment in the provision of a complete and satisfactory system of drainage.

I congratulate you on the foresight and dispatch with which you have prepared your town-planning scheme for the area near Bhamburda. If the Railway Department establish a new station on the other side of the river as has been proposed this area will be one of very considerable importance and it is essential that it should be developed to the best advantage possible. From personal observation I can readily appreciate the importance of a satisfactory settlement of the various schemes which are on foot in connection with the location of a new station, the development of the area between it and the river and its connection with the city by a new bridge and I promise you that I will give my personal attention to the disposal of those matters.

As regards the improvement of the village of Yeravda, I would ask you if possible to put up some definite proposal when I trust that steps may be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the village. The scope of your activities is likely to be greatly extended in the near future as it seems very likely that there will be building extension in the direction of Bhamburda and Yeravda, and I am confident that with two such able and energetic gentleman as Khan Saheb Pestonjee Bomanjee and Lieut.-Colonel Khambatta to advise you, you will prove capable of managing with success the affairs of those new residential areas.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the good work you have done in the past and I wish you all success in the future. (Applause.)

The Burma Passage Control Committee will be abolished as from 1st July, after which date no certificates will be issued.

Do not despair

FACTORY & MILL OWNERS!

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RAW HIDE PICKERS, etc., etc.

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FACILITIES BY BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the new Loan on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application for the loan is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs. 200 on the 23rd month. Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(4) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding.

(5) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank at all times sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

Burma's seaborne trade returns show an increase of seventy lakhs compared with 1918. Imports increase by 36 lakhs and exports by 34 lakhs. There was a big decrease in foreign exports, which was more than balanced by the big increase in coasting exports, mainly rice to India.

Post War English Shotgun Cartridges

BY ELEY BROS. SMOKELESS POWDER

Lowest Price

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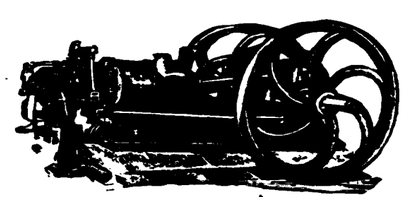

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P. G. MASKER & Co., ENGINEER[redacted]

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"REGINUS" builds up the tissues of the Nervous System and gives tone and potency of the whole System. Bottle Re. 1.

"ASWAVIN":—An ideal tonic for both brain workers, and for those who have work physically to a great extent. Bottle Re. 1/12.

EXT. JAMBOLAN, Liqd.—This elegant preparation contains the best therapeut properties to check quickly high specific gravity, excessive urination with thirst and troublesome symptoms of Diabetes. 4 oz. Bottle Re. 1.

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE—Syphilitic or mercurial poison, sores, ulcers, blotches, eruptions are promptly cured with it. Bottle Re. 3.

ASTHMA with dry cough, sticky phlegm, heavy perspiration, lightness of chest and all troublesome symptos are relieved promptly and cured radically. Bottle Re. 5.

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Give the people back their own (An open letter to His Excel cy the Viceroy and Governor-Cenoral of India)	0	12
Survival of Hindu Civilization. Part 1st	1	8
Essays and Lectures of the Industrial development of India, and other Indian Subjects	2	0
The Economic aspect of the Montagu-Cheimsford Reform Scheme	1	8
The M.-C. Reform Scheme and Indian Nationhood	0	12
The M.-C. Reform Scheme—A Constructive Criticism	0	12

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.

Booksellers, &c., Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th June 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 28th. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 9	15 87	14 20	10 75
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	7	18 30	15 40	8 57
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital)	1 22	18 41	15 23	8 99
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	1 01	18 50	14 30	9 86
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) ..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.648	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0	"
Dew Point	76.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.851	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
Minimum do	78.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,SSW.	
Movement of Wind	137	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inch.
Total fall during month	15.56	"
Do. year	15.97	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 28th.	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
		Ju'e h m	ft in	Ju'e	h. m	ft in.
Sat.	28	m 11 54	30 0	28	m 5 2	14 4
		11 6a	27 6		6 4a	17 10
Sun.	29	0 47a	30 2	29	m 5. 40	14 6
					6 50a	17 5
Mon.	30	m 0 35	27 7	30	m 6 35	14 11
	July 1	1 18a	29 11	July 1	7 32a	17 2
Tues.	1	m 1 22	27 4	1	m 7 17	15 9
		1 57a	29 4		8 15a	17 4
Wed.	2	m 2 9	26 9	2	m 7 57	16 10
		2 35a	28 5		8 57a	17 7
Thur.	3	m 2 56	26 1	3	m 8 37	18 1
		3 12a	27 6		9 40	18 6
Fri.	4	m 3 45	25 4	4	m 9 18	19 3
		3 48a	26 6		10 55a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 28 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 4m.	Sunset	7h. 8m.
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 30 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m
July 1 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33-0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th June, 1919, was 29.839 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is below normal and temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab, the excess being greater in day than in night temperature.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature continues in considerable excess and rose above 110 deg. F. at Agra; night temperature is also above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.43in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains below normal in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in Rajputana, the excess in the former ranging up to 11 deg. at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and in Central India West; Surat has had 1.10in., Ahmedabad 0.58in., Bhavnagar-Para 1.13in., Veraval 0.22in., Neemuch 0.15in. and Indore 0.81in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division, the excess being 10 deg. at Deesa and 13 deg. at Neemuch; night temperature is lower than usual in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Jubbulpore reports 0.70in., Amraoti 0.29in., Nagpur 0.36in. and Raipur 1.14in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the southern half of the division but remains in excess in the northwest.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Karwar has had 1.63in., Mormugao 0.42in., Ratnagiri 0.22in. and Bombay a light shower. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mormugao. Day temperature is below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has been fallen in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon reports 0.20in. and Ahmednagar 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in moderate defect in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The area of unsettled weather off the Konkan coast appears to have moved slightly northwards and is less marked to-day. Rainfall has decreased in Hyderabad and the southern half of the Peninsula, but has extended into Gujarat and the south of the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat, south Kathiawar and Central India West, and local in the Central Provinces and Mysore, while a few showers are also reported from south Rajputana and the southwest of the United Provinces. Day temperature continues high over the United Provinces and the greater part of northwest India, but is low in the Deccan and the south of the Central Provnices. The sea is rough from Colombo to Marmugao.

Rainfall may extend in Kathiawar and into the south Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th June 1919.

The Arabian Sea current gave good rain yesterday in the Peninsula, while the Bay current strengthened slightly and rainfall increased in northeast India. There are indications of a disturbance off the Bombay coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, Hyderbad and Madras and local in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province and Central India.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Cherrapunji two inches Shillong one and a half; Jalpaiguri five; Mymensingh, Sambalpur one; Pendra two; Mercara one; Salem one and a half; Calingapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 28th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.2	78.0	66			
Do. (27th)	94.8	81.5	86			
Jask	94.8	84.0	73			—0.07
Muskat	88.3	..	..			—0.14
Do. ( )	..	..	..			..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.4	79.0	58			
Rawalpindi	107.0	79.7	37	0	0	—0.50
Lahore	109.0	83.3	46	0.11	0	—1.70
Hissar	111.1	80.9	45	0	0	—1.56
Ambala	108.6	86.4	48	0.12	0	—1.46
Delhi	107.2	88.0	55	0.01	0	—3.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						—2.58
Agra	110.3	90.3	50	0.01	0.74	—1.28
Mainpuri	108.7	88.4	58	..	0.19	—1.88
Jhansi	106.1	85.2	45	0.28	1.31	—2.38
Cawnpore	109.0	85.9	65	..	0.26	—2.32
Allahabad	104.3	85.2	66	..	1.37	—2.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	84.8	60			
Karachi	90.3	83.4	75	0	0	—0.16
Ajmer	99.8	89.9	42	0	0	—0.93
Jaipur	108.9	86.5	37	0.24	1.05	—1.69
Kotah	106.6	84.1	41	0.02	1.76	—0.77
Mount Abu	86.6	68.8	83	0 43	1.43	—2.56
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						—3.97
Veraval		82.9	74			
Bhuj	100.4	83.0	83	..	0.20	—1.50
Dwarka	90.1	76.5	85	..	0.02	—2.04
Veraval	88.7	78.2	66	0.22	0.61	—3.62
Rajkot	99.9	75.4	52	0 05	0.32	—3.63
Bhavnagar Para	96.9	74.1	63	1.13	2.53	—1.73
Surat	92.7	75.9	91	1.10	2.48	—2.54
Ahmedabad	103.2	..	68	0.58	2.29	—1.91
Deesa	107.0	74.8	76	..	0.96	—0.68
Neemuch	105.2	72.4	89	0.15	1.24	—2.20
Indore	90.5	..	..	0.81	10.17	+5.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.1	76.8	77			
Saugor	100.0	76.0	73	0.70	5.77	—0.83
Hoshangabad	95.1	75.2	89	..	8.22	—3.64
Khandwa	94.1	74.5	83	..	11.54	+0.44
Akola	94.9	74.8	75	0.04	7.91	+2.85
Amraoti	96.4	74.7	77	0.03	8.47	+3.66
Nagpur	92.4	74.1	83	0.29	6.09	+0.75
Chanda	94.5	74.8	79	0.36	14.41	+6.43
Raipur	95.5	73.6	90	..	14.93	+7.42
	88.9	..	..	1.14	23.34	+16.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	78.6	88			
Ratnagiri	85.1	74.7	93	0.02	15.87	—1.43
Marmugao	82.4	73.7	97	0.22	25.36	—0.64
Karwar	73.7	..	86	0.42	25.68	—2.90
				1.63	22.39	—12.23
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon		73.5	87			
Ahmednagar	89.8	71.9	85	0.20	3.54	—0.73
Poona	91 9	70.8	81	0.35	5.18	+0.17
Sholapur	95.0	73.8	83	0 04	2.58	—2.16
Bijapur	92.0	70.7	81	..	10.22	+5.74
Belgaum	89.8	67.3	86	0.03	4.42	+1.33
Aurangabad	91.2	74.8	74	0.01	8.57	+0.94
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.7	74.7	70	0.94	3.51	—1.88
Hyderabad	95.1	73.2	80	..	4.46	—0.49
	84.8	..	..	0.03	5.57	+4.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore		78.1	93			
Calicut		72.8	93	1.04	17.83	—16.34
Cochin	83.3	72.7	87	1.59	21.70	—10.61
Colombo	77.8	73.8	97	1.12	21 65	—5.25
	83.0	..	..	0.18	3.07	—4.65
	85.3	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam		78-2	68			
Bellary		73-6	67	0.08	3.97	—8.20
Cuddapah	93.3	77-9	58	0.-	1.66	—0.19
Madras	93.6	78-1	70	0-0	3.87	+0.75
Bangalore	95.0	65-8	40	0	2 39	+0.76
Coimbator	94.4	69-8	8	0.17	2 98	+0 21
The Nilgiris	78.3	57-1	84	0.0	1.42	—0.22
Pondamarata	80.4	74 8	3	0 - 9	1.12	—0.24
	93 6	82	7.	..	3.18	+2.03

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

June 28.
S S Linga—Cuthbush—Karachi, June 26.
S S Glendhu—Lawther—Barry, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.
S S Plassy—Clark—London.
S S Novasa—Cossy—London.

June 29.
S S Lightning—Grant—Persian Gulf.
S S Nore—Smith—Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Queenmoor for Hull.

June 28.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 26th instant.

S S Glendhu:—The steamer Glendhu, 2,678 tons, Captain P. H. Lawther, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Barry, with ballast, which port she had left on 17th ultimo.

S S Lightning:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Lightning, 2133 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Nore, 4,188 tons, Captain C. G. Smith, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with a general and same bottom cargo, and 7 passengers.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Linga, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, arrived here from Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, light monsoon.

S S Glendhu, Captain P. H. Lawther, arrived here from Barry, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate monsoon

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 28th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS

A Kirla Maru	Kobe	2-7-19		N Y Kaisha
F Ganges Maru ..	Japan	5-7-19		O S Kaisha
G Martenique	Bangkok	N F		Arbuthnot & Co
H Utopia	N F	N F		H S Shushtary
K Malay	N F	N F		M M & Co
O Kifunesan Maru ..	Kobe	6-7-19		N Y Kaisha
P Favignana	N F	3-7-19		M Italiana
Q Lhasa	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside				
L [illegible]				
Nur ul	N F	N F		T M & Co
M Ruins Castle	N F	N F		W & A G & Co
P Ikan	N F	N F		H Shushtary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur ..	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
Indravati ..	Bhawnagar	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	[illegible]	[illegible]	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Showka Maru ..	Marseilles	1-7-19	O S Kaisha
4 Porto di Allesandretta	Genoa	3-7-19	M Italiana
5 Akbar ..	Port Sudan	N F	T M & Co
6 Sodegaura Maru	Hongkong	3-7-19	A M Jeewanjee & Co
7 Burma Maru ..	Hongkong	5-7-19	O S Kaisha
8 Ireda ..	N F	N F	[illegible]
9 City of Corinth	Karachi	N F	K N Co
14 Linga	Karachi	30-6-19	M M & Co
16 Kasara	[illegible]	N F	[illegible]

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Varela	N F	N F	M M & Co
5 Bamora	N F	N F	M M & Co
5 Purnea ..	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside			
7 Ramna	Rangoon	1-7-19	M M & Co
7 Otaello	Marseilles	8-7-19	J Finlay & Co
8 War Isis.	London	15-7-19	D B I M
Offside			
10 Jeddah ..	Suez	30-6-19	T M & Co
11 Club Lindsay ..	Glasgow	4-7-19	J Finlay & Co
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	30-6-19	B I M
14 Barjora.	Bombay	14-7-19	M M & Co
15 Ismalia .	Calcutta	17-7-19	M M & Co
Offside			
Varsova ..	Suez	5-7-19	M M & Co
16 War Loch	N F	1-7-19	B I M
Offside			
18 Umta ..	Rangoon	30-6-19	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shonganoff	N F	N F	R I M
Karadeniz ..	N F	N F	R I M

EXPORTS.

June 28.

S S City of Corinth for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton waste, V. A. Save; 600 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co.; 500 bales cotton waste, Chinnatal Cowasjee and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Wallace Finlay and Co.; 250 bales wool Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 1,000 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts linseed, 20 tons groundnut cakes, 150 tons linseed cakes, 172 tons cotton seed Sanday and Co.

S S Queenmoor for Hull:—12,000 cwts linseed, 60,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Corinth for Marseilles:—1,000 cwts mowra seed D. B. Khan and Co.

S S Shokua Maru for Marseilles:—253 cwts gullnuts Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Clan Lindsay for Glasgow:—10,000 cwts lentils Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Gleadhu for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, E. Skinner and Co.; 22,000 cwts linseed, 20,000 cwts rape seed, 5,999 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—492 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Portodi Alessandretta for Geona:—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—85 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed and Co.

S S Kirm Maru for Kobe:—125 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo; 2,400 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Uderam Premsukhdas; 100 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed and Co.; 250 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed and Co.

S S Burma Maru for Moji:—1,000 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yekkaichi:—1,550 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton grey twist Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist I. David; 250 bales cotton grey yarn Tata Sons and Co.; 750 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co., 950 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy and Co.

Burma Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS

June 28.

S S Culna from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—43 cases crucibles; 23 cases rurified spirit; 29 cases, 10 packages electric glove lamps; 4 cases oil lamp and globes; 1 case, 50 casks asphalte; 1 case lead pipe; 3 barels compound; 2 casks red lead; 10 cases boyril; 4 cases chloroform and phosphorus; 100 cases champagneware; 25 cases peach bitters; 2 cases malt and oil with hypophos; 2 cases black lead; 2 cases medicines, chemicals and toilet preparations; 25 cases potted meat; 2 cases essential oil and turpentine; 5 cases med. spirits; 50 casks lump salammoniac; 15 cases, 14 d/s cable; 5 cases oil, varnish, enamel paint; 186 packages, 84 cases medicines; 5 cases toilet soap; 650 casks cement; 5 boxes manganese jointing paste; 100 bundles Y. M. Braziers; 100 bundles copper braziers; 160 d/s sanitary fluid; 125 bales old newspaper; 25 cases gas mentles; 8 cases toilet powder; 4 cases hosiery; 4 cases bottles castor oil; 3 cases batteries; 2 cases sheeting; 60 iron kegs distemper paint; 300 bundles Y. M. sheets; 29 cases, 1 bale drapery; 2 casks, 1 case tartaric acid crystal; 2 packages, 43 cases cigarettes; 5 cases, 1 bale printing paper and envelopes; 11 cases, 1 bale writing, printing paper and envelopes; 320 kegs W. lead; 26 kegs W. zinc; 25 cases fruit salts; 2 cases gelatine and isinglass; 8 rolls linoleum; 4 cases linement; 2 kegs colour; 10 kegs red oxide; 6 cases glycerine; 9 cases malt and oil malt extract; 2 kegs oxide; 35 cases stationery; 2 cases face cream and soap; 43 cases chalk; 3 cases Evans throat pastile; 124 cases, 7 d/s oil varnish; 16 coils Manilla rope; 6 cases common salt; 100 cases food; 5 cases sealing wax; 39 cases, 5 baskets soap; 3 cases canary seed; 26 cases boot polish; 436 kegs, 30 cases, 20 d/s paint; 6 cases oil lamp; 16 cases periodicals; 129 maunds 16 cases wine; 20 cases, 2 casks glassware; 3 cases woollens; 150 casks Alizarine dye; 5 cases fruit syrup; 30 cases confectionery; 150 cases gin; 18 cases, 2 bales books, stationey and school requisites; 1 bale, 6 cases cotton; 3 cases organs; 5 cases condy's fluid; 2 cases cotton shirts; 10 cases cocoa; 5 cases bird seed, 6 cases coffee; 37 cases, 5 casks blacking; 2 cases cream of tartar; 100 bundles copper sheets; 8 cases drugs; 2 cases cigars; 2 cases mosaques; 20 cases bicarb soda; 24 cases glov; 17 cases medicine (spiritaous preps); 3 cases phosphedyne; 2 cases hair wash; 17 cases Epsom salt; 7 cases olives; 5 cases toilet preparations; 3 cases cotton goods and wool and cotton mixture; 3 cases cotton woollen piece goods; 8 cases ammonia bromide soda, sali cyclas, potash, bromide, etc.; 14 cases boots and shoes; 2 cases may carb; 7 cases boot polish and boot cream; 3 cases patent food; 12 d/s, 1 case liquid ammonia; 50 cases vibrona; 14 packages periodicals and magazines; 11 cases agrie seed; 500 bags extracted seeds of curaway; 10 cases table salt; 4 cases syrup; 5 cases vegetable black; 10 cases apothware; 64 d/s malt extracts for textile purposes; 7 cases artificial silk piece-goods; 5 cases amorphus phosphorus; 5 cases ink in bottles; 25 iron bottles quicksilver; 617 cases wines; 3 cases tiles; 1 cask 2 cases medicine and drugs; 2 bags vegetable seeds; 3 cases galatine; 1 bundle, 34 bars steel bars; 2 cases garden seed; 10 cases corn flour; 2 cases liquid colour; 11 cases essences; 7 cases cigarettes and tobacco; 12 cases perfumery; 420 cases rum; 10 cases starch; 2 cases mustard; 41 cases plaster of Paris; 20 cases shirts; 2 cases medicines and toilet preparation; 10 cases empty glass bottles; 2 cases, 6 crs. 1 rhd., 3 packages earthenware; 13 cases chocolate; 100 cases Vinegarus; 4 cases N. W. wax; 11 cases cotton piece-goods; 9 cases essential oil; 1 barrel 45 casks ivary; 60 d/s turpentine; 3 cases hartuless chemicals; 4 cases linseed linctus; 2 cases tooth paste; 15 cases paper and envelopes; 25 cases olive oil; 6 bales, 6 cases paper; 50 cases tobacco; 6 cases jelly powder and potted meat; 2 c/s Oatine cream; 26 cases toilet cream; 20 cases plated powder; 2 cases custard powder; 50 cases ironite flooring; 116 kegs distemper; 6 cases spirit of wine; 2 cases bags flag wool; 7 cases copying pencils; 5 cases nails; 20 cases aniline salt; 2 cases eucalyntus oil; 2 cases Edward's harline; 2 cases toys; 9 cases electric goods; 6 cases Benger's foods; 2 cases seeds; 5 cases macassar oil; 20 bundles cement slabs; 2 cases castor oil; 7 cases saffron; 8 cases lead wool; 2 cases hanitas powder and fluid; 4 cases mermaldehyde; 195 cases cement; 10 cases sulphuric acid; 23 cases oil cake; 25 cases [illegible]; 10 cases [illegible]; 4 cases [illegible]; 1 case [illegible]; 1 case [illegible]; 1 case

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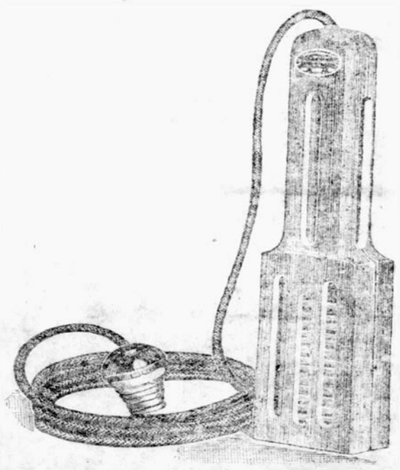

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